The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1462.—Vol. XXXIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at nett prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

Mr. Crofts does not deal in shares, nor does he advertise doubtful or worthless stock. He has FOR SALE this week:—270 West Treveiyan, 10s.; 200 preference North Minera (5s. paid), 7s. 9d.; 20 Gonamena (will advance considerably), £2 17s. 6d.; 150 Illogan, £1 10s.; 50 Bottle Hill, 15s.; 10 Clifford Amalgamated, market price to-day £38⅛; 30 East Grenville, £4¼; 120 Unity (4s. call paid), 15s. 9d.; 40 Wheal Hope, £2¼ (20 tons of lead ore for sale); 30 Crebor, 34s. 6d.; 15 Pendeen, £6⅞; 50 Cefn Cilcen, 32s. 6d. (call paid); 6 Pentre Lygan, £14 (in only 200 shares); 20 Central Minera, 32s. 6d.; 50 South Caradon Hooper, 13s. 6d.; 50 New Wheal Martha, £3¾; 100 South Exmouth, £3; 20 East Carn Brea, £8¼; 5 Cargoll, £41; 5 Wheal Grylls, £30½. All the above are *bona fide* shares in established mines, and as such guaranteed by Mr. Crofts, and can be sold as easily as bought.

*** Buyer of Pant-y-Pydew (Lead), in 1000 shares.

*** Mr. Crofts' Circular, No. 20, contains an article on the state of Lead Mining in the Wrexham and Holywell districts. The Market. East Caradon—Jobbing in Shares. The Rivalry of the Market. Various Reports. Single copy, six stamps.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—30 Boscawen, £2; 5 Basset and Grylls, £24; 100 Bettany Silver-Lead (Limited), £2¼; 25 Crebor, £1 16s.; 20 East Carn Brea, £8⅛; 10 East Lovell; 100 East Bronfloyd (paid up), 22s. 6d.; 20 Great Laxey, £5; 10 Great Fortune, £29; 20 Guriyn, 30s.; 50 Great Wheal Busy, £33¾; 50 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 20 Holmbush (fully paid), 17s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £3½; 30 Lady Bertha, 13s. 9d.; 20 New Wh. Martha, £3; 10 No. Crofty, £3⅛; 20 North Treskerby, £3⅝; 20 North Jane, £2 2s.; 100 North Minera (preference), 5s.; 10 North Frances, £1; 100 Silver Mountain, £1 1s.; 30 St. Just Consols, 15s. 6d.; 20 St. Just United, £3¼; 100 Sortridge, 6s. 9d.; 10 Tremayne, £11; 30 Tolvadden, 25s.; 10 Vigra and Clogau, £31; 100 West Beam (offer wanted). BUYER of East Lovell.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—August 28, 1863.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

3 Bryn Gwiog.	20 Ludcott, £3 2s. 6d.	1 Stray Park, £38¾.
5 Basset.	25 Lady Bertha, 11s. 6d.	25 Sortridge.
5 Bedford United, £2⅜.	10 Marke Valley, £6 2s. 6d	1 So. Wh. Frances, £57⅛
20 Camborne Vean, 32s 3d.	5 Mary Ann, £12⅛.	100 South Caradon Hooper.
1 Condurrow.	100 North Minera, 4s. 6d.	5 Tincroft, £20¼.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £25⅛.	2 New Seton.	5 Treiyon.
5 Clifford Amal., £36¼.	5 North Basset, £2 18s 9d	50 Tamar Consols, 8s.
50 Cardigan Consols.	10 North Buller, £7¼.	100 Tolvadden, £1 2s. 6d.
15 Drake Walls, 31s. 3d.	10 North Frances.	25 United Mexican.
20 East Russell, £3⅝.	50 North Downs, 43s. 9d.	60 Vale of Towy.
5 East Carn Brea, £8 7 6	5 Nangiles, £26⅛.	5 Vigra and Clogau.
10 East Chiverton.	5 North Phœnix, £6⅞.	75 Wheal Unity, 12s.
10 East Treskerby.	5 North Roskear, £22⅝.	90 Worthing, 10s. 9d.
5 East Providence.	25 N. Treskerby, £3 5s.	1 West Seton.
15 East Grenville, £3¾.	50 North Crofty, £3½.	2 West Caradon, £21¼.
10 East Caradon, £28 18s9d	90 Nanteos and Penrhiw.	15 West Condurrow, £2⅛.
5 East Basset, £79¼.	5 Par Consols, £4.	1 Wheal Seton.
50 East Jane.	50 Pedn-an-drea, 20s. 3d.	50 Wheal Grenville, £6¼.
15 East Rosewar., £2 15s.	5 Pendeen Cons., £6 15s.	20 Wheal Hearle, £1¾.
5 Grambler.	2 Providence, £12¾.	1 Wheal Buller.
5 Great Fortune, £29¼.	10 Rosewarne Consols.	20 Wheal Harriett, 36s.
100 Great Retallack.	18 Rosewarne United.	5 Wheal Union, £3⅛.
15 Gt. S. Tolgus, £3⅝.	2 South Tolgus.	100 Wheal Crebor, 33s. 6d.
10 Garreg, 2s. 6d.	5 Spearne Moor, £18¼.	60 Wh. Edward, £2 17s 6d
40 Kelly Bray, 17s. 9d.	50 South Grenville, 9s.	5 West Chiverton.
50 Kitty (St. Agnes), £8¼.	1 St. Ives Consols, £29¾	3 Wheal Margaret, £33.
	5 St. John del Rey.	

Mr. Lelean recommends the immediate purchase of North Minera, Rosewarne United, East Providence, and West Grylls shares.—August 28, 1863.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

20 East Caradon, £28⅝.	50 Crebor, 33s.	20 New Wendron.
30 Harriett, 39s.	20 Edward, 55s.	50 Unity, 15s.
100 East Grenville, £3⅛.	5 North Buller, £5¼.	20 Agar, £3¾.

A SELLER of 50 East Caradon at £27½, for delivery and payment Dec. 31, 1863.

Mr. Hume can recommend two mines of great promise, and at present at a mere nominal figure, but which, from their merits and improving prospects, must soon command a very high price in the market. Particulars will be supplied on application.

James Hume's "Circular" for August now ready, price 6d.; annual subscripton 5s.
Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE,
CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, East Russell, East Carn Brea, Crebor, Tincroft, East Rosewarne, and other mines. Parties interested in these mines would do well to consult G. Rice before buying or selling.

Business done for the fortnightly account.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Aug. 28, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

EAST CARADON.—GEO. RICE is thoroughly acquainted with the state and prospects of this mine, and also the market operations, and should be consulted by holders and others.—Aug. 28, 1863.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—5 North Downs, £2¼; 40 East Grenville, £3¾; 2 South Frances, £63⅛; 30 Okel Tor, £3; 100 Drake Walls, 35s.; 35 Kelly Bray, 17s. 6d.; 10 Nangiles; 10 West Chiverton; 5 Clifford, £36; 200 Molland, 1s. 3d.; 70 South Condurrow, 12s.; 5 South Crofty; 100 New South Caradon, 11s.; 65 North Dolcoath, £2⅜; 35 North Crofty; 50 Wheal Agar, £3¼; 30 East Chiverton, £4; 200 Garreg, 3s.; 175 West Treveiyan, 8s. 6d.; 100 Wheal Unity, 15s.; 150 Illogan, 26s.; 100 East Seton, 6s. 6d.; 200 Hawkmoor, 4s.; 300 Gt. Nor. Copper, 2s. 6d.; 200 Santa Barbara, 10s. 6d.; 50 West Providence, £3¾; 150 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 130 Trumpet United, 5s.; 50 East Lovel; 50 Wheal Hope; 200 East Clogau; 25 North Frances; 75 Vale of Towy; 55 Wheal Harriett, £2 3s. 9d.; 5 Tincroft; 50 Great Caradon; 90 Nanteos and Penrhiw; 5 Cook's Kitchen; 4 Wheal Polmear, £12⅛; 25 Rosewarne Consols.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

50 Aberffrwd.	15 Gt. S. Tolgus, £3 11s 3d	20 Sithney Carnmeal.
2 Bryn Gwiog, £34½.	50 Gt. Wheal Busy, £4⅜.	50 St. Just Ud., £2 17s. 6d
40 Bottle Hill, 14s.	2 Herodsfoot, £39⅛.	30 South Carn Brea.
50 Boscundle (offer wanted)	50 Hingston Down, £2¼.	1 South Frances, £59.
5 Bas. & Grylls, £22 15s.	25 Holmbush (old shares), 18s. 9d.	10 St. Day United, £4¾.
50 Buller and Basset.	50 Illogan, 25s.	30 St. Just Consols, 13s 6d
10 Cobre, £29¾.	20 Ludcott, £3½.	1 Stray Park, £39.
15 Calvadnack.	5 Linares, £7⅛.	30 South Caradon Hooper, 13s 6d.
10 Clifford Amal., £38¾.	20 Lady Bertha, 10s. 9d.	1 South Caradon, £415.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £25¼.	10 Long Rake, £4⅛.	30 South Goriand.
20 Charlotte Untd. (all calls paid), 12s. 9d.	100 Molland, 2s. 3d.	5 Treiyon.
10 Clijah and Wentworth.	40 Montes Aureos.	20 Silver Mountain, 19s 6d
30 Camborne Vean, 30s.	10 Marke Valley, £5¾.	20 Silver Vein.
1 Carn Brea.	5 North Crofty, £3 13s. 9d.	30 Tamar, 8s. 6d.
50 Caradon Hill.	50 Nant-y-Iago.	1 Trelawny, £16¼.
25 Cwmbrane.	100 North Minera preference shares.	20 Trencrom.
5 Caradon Consols.	2 New Seton, £102¼.	20 Tincroft, £21.
50 Dale, 10s.	100 North Minera, 4s. 3d.	100 Vallanzasca.
100 Don Pedro No. del Rey, 20s. 6d.	50 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), £2 18s. 9d.	100 Vale of Towy, 5s.
50 Drake Walls, 31s. 9d.	10 Nangiles, £24⅝.	5 Vigra and Clogau.
2 Ding Dong, £1½.	2 No. Roskear, £22¼.	50 Worthing, 10s. 3d.
1 Devon Great Consols.	20 North Trelawny.	20 Wheal Agar, £3 6s. 3d
10 Dyfngwm, £7¾.	50 New So. Caradon, 9s 6d.	1 Wheal Seton, £220.
5 E. Carn Brea, £8 5s.	10 North Pool.	3 W. Caradon, £22½.
2 East Basset, £781¼.	30 North Downs, £2 6s. 3d.	10 Wheal Grylls.
20 East Russell, £3 12s. 6d.	5 North Buller.	10 Wheal Hearle.
20 East Chiverton, £4⅜.	10 New Wendron.	10 Wheal Level, £2¼.
10 East Lovel, £4⅜.	50 North Frances.	50 Wh. Pollard, 6s. 9d.
30 East Grenville, £3 14 3	10 North Treskerby.	1 West Tolgus, £58½.
5 East Caradon, £28 13s 9d	50 Port Phillip.	20 Wh. Gren., £6¼
20 East Jane, 31s.	5 Pendeen, £6 8s. 9d.	1 Wh. Margaret, £31½.
20 East Bottle Hill, 7s.	1 Polbreen, £15½.	20 Wheal Crebor, 32s. 3d.
50 E. Bas. & Grylls, 17s.	1 Providence, 42½.	10 Wheal Uny, £5⅛.
20 E Rosewarne, £2 12s. 6d.	100 Quebrada, £3¼.	5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £8 2s. 6d.
20 East Clogan (fully paid), 5s.	10 Rosewall Hill, £2⅞.	15 W. Stray Park.
100 East Martha (fully pd.), 11s. 6d.	5 Roskearnowth, £3.	20 Wheal Unity, 15s. 6d.
50 Fortuna, £4⅛.	30 Redmoor, 3s.	20 Wheal Union, £2 18 9
1 Great Fortune, £25 18 9	10 Rose. Consols, 29s.	10 Wh. Edward, £2 13 9
20 Gurlyn, 31s.	20 Rosewarne United, 43s.	20 Wh. Harriett, 40s. 6d.
20 Gt. Dev. & Bedford, £2¼	50 Santa Barbara, 12s.	1 Wheal Reeth.
2 Grambler, £8⅛.	5 St. J. del Rey, £56 7s. 6d.	1 Wheal Polmear, £12¼
	20 South Grenville.	30 West Treveiyan, 7s. 6d
		2 Wh. Mary Ann, £12¼
		10 Yudanamutana.

Mr. Heron continues to recommend Wheal Clifford, Carn Brea, Wheal Seton, Bryn Gwiog, Treweatha, and Quebrada.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, August 28, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, or state number and lowest price:—

Clifford Amalgam., £36.	Trencrom, £2¾.	Camborne Vean, £1⅜.
Kitty (Lelant), £9¾.	Stray Park, £39½.	Grenville, £6.
Gonamena, £2½.	West Stray Park, £2¾.	West Caradon, £22.
Grambler and St. Aubyn.	North Downs, £2.	East Russell, £3¼.
Rosewarne United, £1⅜.	Basset, £67½.	East Lovell, £3½.
East Basset, £78½.	East Grenville, £3⅛.	North Dolcoath, £2.
FOR SALE:—	25 Rosewarne United.	10 Grenville, £6¼.
10 St. Ives Wh. Allen, 35s.	25 Gonamena, £2¾.	10 Sortridge, 17s. 6d.

H. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, August 28, 1863.

QUOTATIONS.—Correct prices of mine shares, which do not even find their way from the "inmaculate" Stock Exchange into the *Times*, to say nothing of the daily papers, may always be obtained of the undersigned, and business transacted on fair and equitable terms. H. B. EYE, Stock and Sharebroker.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, August 28, 1863.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, E.C.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Clifford Amalgam., £26⅛	East Gunnis Lake, 30s.	Tincroft, £20½.
Carn Brea, £64.	Hingston, £2⅜.	Roskearnowth, £3⅛.
Cook's Kitchen, £26.	Illogan, 27s. 6d.	West Seton, £235, x. div.
Devon Great Con., £575.	Marke Valley, £5¾.	Wheal Seton, £222½.
East Basset, £79.	North Wh. Robert, £⅝.	Wheal Union, £3 1s. 3d.
East Caradon, £28⅛.	Nangiles, £25.	Wheal Crebor, 33s. 6d.
East Russell, £3⅝.	Rosewarne United, £17⅛.	Wheal Grenville, £6¼.
East Carn Brea, £8.	South Frances, £62.	West Sharp Tor, £30.
East Rosewarne, £2⅝.	South Basset, £6.	Wheal Agar, £3¾.
And is a BUYER of—		
Great Fortune, £25.	Drake Walls, 31s.	Wheal Edward, £2 16s.3d

T. Rosewarne can recommend three mines for a great rise in price during the present year, parties about to invest should consult him without delay.
Money advanced on good mining security.
Aug. 28, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Thompson has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., RECOMMENDS the IMMEDIATE PURCHASE of SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES, they being perfectly safe for the INVESTMENT of CAPITAL:—

East Basset, £79½.	East Caradon, £29½.	Nangiles, £27.
Clifford Amal., £37¼.	East Chiverton, £4¾.	Wh. Trelawny, £16¼.
Kelly Bray, 16s. 6d.	Garildna, £5.	North Basset, £3½.
Wheal Uny, £5½.	Wheal Union, £3⅛.	North Crofty, £3½.
Pendeen, £6⅝.	Wheal Seton, £222.	East Carn Brea, £8½.
Tincroft, £19¼.	Great Caradon, £2½.	Kitty (St. Agnes), £8¼.
Wheal Buller, £40.	Wheal Grylle, £29¼.	East Lovel, £3⅝.
Wheal Margaret, £30½.	Crane, £15½.	West Caradon, £22¼.
Glasgow Caradon, £3¼.	Quebrada, £3¼.	Great Fortune, £26½.
Illogan Consols, 24s. 6d.	Great S. Tolgus, £3⅞.	Wheal Unity, 14s. 6d.

Shares bought and sold at 1¼ per cent. commission.
OFFERS WANTED for 10 Wheal Curtis, 50 South Caradon Wh. Hooper, 20 Merilyn.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Established Ten Years.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, nett or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
Aug. 28, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. T. P. THOMAS will hold his NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES by PUBLIC AUCTION at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of SEPTEMBER next; and he particularly requests parties desirous of offering shares to forward him their instructions not later than Thursday, Sept. 3, that they may be advertised in the *Mining Journal*.

The following, with many other, shares will be offered:—10 Slate Mountain, 5 Cefn Cilcen, 30 Molland, 5 North Minera (£1 paid), 5 North Minera (Preference), 50 Trimley Hall, 40 Sovereign (Gold), 10 Silver Mountain, 100 St. Just Consols, 40 Tolvadden, 20 Bryn Gwiog, 10 St. Just United, 1 South Caradon, 10 Wheal Mary Ann, 40 West Condurrow, 5 Crane, 20 Wheal Uny, 50 Wheal Unity, 20 New Wendron, 2 West Tolgus, 20 East Grenville, 50 South Condurrow, 20 North Downs, 20 Lady Bertha, 20 Great South Tolgus, 20 North Robert, 25 East Russell, 20 St. David's (Gold).

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S advertisement for the SALE, BY AUCTION, of the RIVER TAMAR MINE and MATERIALS appears in page 621 of this day's Journal.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

On the 5th September next will be published, by Mr. Thomas, a "Mining Pamphlet," containing information respecting a few of the mines now being dealt in on the market, with his observations and advice relative to the same. Post free for six stamps.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EHCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C.

The following SHARES FOR SALE, at nett prices:—

50 Silver Mountain, 19s.	50 East Carn Brea, £8½.	100 Glasgow Caradon, £3¾
200 E. Clogau (fully paid), 4s. 6d.	50 Great Moelwyn Slate (offer wanted).	5 Nangiles, £24.
5 Mary Ann, £12¾.	50 Gt. Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), £2 3s. 6d	5 Bryn Gwiogs, £34½.
30 North Crofty, £3½.		5 Clifford.
50 N. Wh. Martha, £2 17s	100 Illogan, 26s.	5 Cook's Kitchen, £25⅛.
20 St. Just United, £1¼.	50 Quebrada, £3¼.	2 Grambler.
50 East Russell, £3⅝.	20 East Caradon, £28⅞.	100 Sortridge Cons., 6s. 9d.
50 West Maria and Fortescue, 39s.	30 St. Just Consols.	50 West Wheal Martha.
	1 Wheal Reeth, £42.	100 Bottle Hill.
		100 Carn Camborn.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, Quebrada, Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), Glasgow Caradon Consols, New Wheal Martha, and West Maria and Fortescue,
Bankers: London and County Bank.

EAST CARADON MINE.—Shareholders and others will do well before operating to consult the undersigned, who is fully acquainted with the position and prospects of this mine, also the probable value of the recent discovery, or new lode, intersected in the 60 fm. level cross-cut south. FRANCIS G. LANE.
2, Royal Exchange, London, August 28, 1863.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. Mansell will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.

Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

10 East Carn Brea, £8½.	5 Gawton United, 11s.	10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £3⅝.
10 East Grenville, £3¾.	10 New So. Caradon, 10s.	50 East Rosewarne, £4⅜.
25 South Grenville, 8s.	20 Wheal Crebor, 32s. 9d.	16 Marke Valley, £5 18 9
15 Wheal Grenville, £6¼.	25 Wheal Unity, 15s.	5 Tolvadden, 27s. 6d.
1 West Tolgus, £60.	10 North Downs, £2¼.	1 East Basset, £78¼.
50 Vale of Towy, 4s. 3d.	20 Wheal Harriett, 40s. 6d.	5 Kitty (St. Agnes), £8 8 9
20 Wheal Ludcott, £3½.	15 Drake Walls, 33s. 9d.	50 E. Bottle Hill, 4s. 9d.

Business transacted at the closest market prices.
A correct daily price list forwarded on application.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for August contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

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MONEY.—Great profits are made by judiciously speculating in mines, but the greatest caution is necessary. Consult the correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, who writes under the signature of "A Cautious Man."—Address, Mr. Halse, Mining Broker, 28, Threadneedle-street, London.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., monetary negociators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., begs to call the attention of his friends, clients, and the public to the present depressed state of the mining share market. Many first-rate mines are selling far below their intrinsic value; shares should be bought, as a great rise in price is certain.

HENRY GOULD SHARP is in a position to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION as to the BEST and SAFEST MINES for SPECULATIVE and PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

Nangiles (Tin and Copper) Mine, Kea, Cornwall.—In 1024 shares, £14 paid. Price, £27 per share. These shares, through the improvement and demand, have advanced from £10 to present price within the last month, and are likely to go much higher. The position and prospects of this mine are not publicly known. I have strongly recommended the purchase of shares for the past two years, being thoroughly acquainted with the merits of the property, and feeling assured it would ere long take a leading position in the mining market. It must eventually prove one of the richest and most profitable mines in Cornwall, and from its position and prospects cannot fail to become a lasting dividend-paying property. On the opposite hill is Clifford, United, and Consolidated Mines (now Wheal Clifford Amalgamated), which together have paid upwards of £1,000,000 in dividends: shares being once sold for several hundred pounds each. It embraces the same rich and productive copper and tin lodes as these celebrated mines, and there is not a doubt, when fully developed and laid opened, large dividends will not only be paid, but shares will realise £100 each. Taking into consideration the important position of this mine, and the efficient plant of machinery, together with a large pumping and drawing engine, steam-stamps now erecting, &c., shares are selling far below their real value. I may add, that upwards of £100,000 worth of mineral has been raised and sold from Nanglies in former workings; they are now getting into the ore ground, and will in a short time pay costs. Many mines not possessing one quarter the prospects are selling for double the price. My friends and clients are largely interested, and will realise very handsome profits through acting upon my advice. It is a well-known fact that I have been "the only supporter" of this mine in London (since it started in 1860) until very recently, and I trust those who acted upon my recommendation in buying will intrust me with their business.

Wheal Agar (Tin and Copper), Illogan, Cornwall.—In 6000 shares, £4 9s. 6d. paid. Price, £3 12s. 6d. per share. This property is surrounded by first-class dividend-paying mines; therefore cannot fail to become very rich and profitable to all parties interested. It adjoins and embraces same lodes as East Pool, which shares are now worth £600 each. It is north of Carn Brea, and adjoins South Tolgus and Great South Tolgus (these four mines, on an outlay of £27,550, have paid in dividends £400,666), having same lodes—in fact, the position of a mine could not be better, a little time being required to develope its resources, and bring it into a dividend-paying state. I recommend the immediate purchase of shares at present prices, believing they will shortly be £6 each, if not much higher. They are nearing the lode.

East Chiverton (Lead), Perranzabuloe, Cornwall.—In 2000 shares, £1 5s. paid. Price, £5 per share. This mine is looked upon as a certainty, having the West Chiverton lodes. The shaft is 35 fms. down, cross-cuts are driving north and south, and the lode is daily expected to be met with. Shares are a capital investment, and safe to double present price.

HENRY GOULD SHARP devotes special attention to English and Foreign Railways, Banks, and Mines, &c., affords every information to capitalists, and effects purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Having agents in the principal mining districts, receiving early information of improvements, &c., together with eleven years' active experience on the London Share Markets, he feels justified in offering advice, and in selecting mines and other securities for save and profitable investment.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The thirty-third meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Wednesday, under the direction of the following officers:—

President—Sir William G. Armstrong, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents—Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart.; Sir Charles Lyell, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Hugh Taylor, Esq.; Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq.; Nicholas Wood, Esq.; the Rev. Temple Chevalier, B.D., F.R.A.S.; William Fairbairn, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

General Secretaries—William Hopkins, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; John Phillips, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford.

Assistant General Secretary—George Griffith, Esq., M.A., Deputy Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

General Treasurer—Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c.

Local Secretaries for the Meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Captain Noble; Augustus H. Hunt, Esq.; R. C. Clapham, Esq.

Local Treasurer for the Meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne—T. Hodgkin, Esq.

To the readers of the Journal the present meeting of the Association will be, perhaps, the most interesting that has been held for some time. The district is one of greater importance to the industrial interests of the country than almost any other in the kingdom, from its being the principal seat of the coal trade—that branch of commerce upon which all others are in a great measure dependent. The present being the second meeting at Newcastle, and a quarter of a century having elapsed between them, an excellent opportunity was afforded to the President to embody in his inaugural address a very large amount of valuable and interesting information; of this opportunity he has thoroughly availed himself, as will be seen from the subjoined abstract of the address. Sir Wm. Armstrong's remarks on the duration and application of coal are peculiarly striking: he tells us that the seams of coal at present being worked in the northern district will, even at the present rate of consumption, be exhausted in 200 years, and should the consumption continue to increase as at present, the duration of the seams will not reach half that period. But this is not all; for he announces the startling fact that our motive-power engines are so imperfect that we consume 30 lbs. of coal to do an amount of work for which a single pound should suffice; and that, applied to domestic purposes, we consume 5 lbs. of coal to produce the same amount of warmth and comfort which we might obtain from 1 lb.:—

The history of railways shows what grand results may have their origin in small beginnings. When coal was first conveyed in this neighbourhood from the pit to the shipping place on the Tyne, the pack-horse, carrying a burden of 3 cwts., was the only mode of transport employed. As soon as roads suitable for wheeled carriages were formed, carts were introduced, and this first step in mechanical appliance to facilitate transport had the effect of increasing the load which the horse was enabled to convey from 3 cwts. to 17 cwts. The next improvement consisted in laying wooden bars, or rails, for the wheels of the carts to run upon, and this was followed by the substitution of the four-wheeled wagon for the two-wheeled cart. By this further application of mechanical principles the original horse-load of 3 cwts. was augmented to 42 cwts. These were important results, and they were not obtained without the shipwreck of the fortunes of at least one adventurous man, whose ideas were in advance of the times in which he lived. We read, in a record published in the year 1649, that "one Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into the mines of Northumberland with his 30,000*l.*, and brought with him many rare engines not then known in that shire, and wagons with one horse to carry down coal from the pits to the river, but within a few years he consumed all his money, and rode home upon his light horse." The next step in the progress of railways was the attachment of slips of iron to the wooden rails. Then came the iron tramway, consisting of cast-iron bars of an angular section: in this arrangement the upright flange of the bar acted as a guide to keep the wheel on the track. The next advance was an important one, and consisted in transferring the guiding flange from the rail to the wheel: this improvement enabled cast-iron edge rails to be used. Finally, in 1820, after the lapse of about 200 years from the first employment of wooden bars, wrought-iron rails, rolled in long lengths, and of suitable section, were made in this neighbourhood, and eventually superseded all other forms of railway. Thus the railway system, like all large inventions, has risen to its present importance by a series of steps; and so gradual has been its progress, that Europe finds itself committed to a gauge fortuitously determined by the distance between the wheels of the carts for which wooden rails were originally laid down.

Last of all came the locomotive engine, that crowning achievement of mechanical science, which enables us to convey a load of 200 tons at a cost of fuel scarcely exceeding that of the corn and hay which the original pack-horse consumed in conveying its load of 3 cwts. an equal distance.

It was chiefly in this locality that the railway system was thus reared from earliest infancy to full maturity, and amongst the many names associated with its growth that of George Stephenson stands pre-eminent.

In thus glancing at the history of railways, we may observe how promptly the inventive faculty of man supplies the device which the circumstances of the moment require. No sooner is a road formed fit for wheeled carriages to pass along than the cart takes the place of the pack-saddle, no sooner is the wooden railway provided than the wagon is substituted for the cart, and no sooner is an iron railway formed capable of carrying heavy loads than the locomotive engine is found ready to commence its career. As in the vegetable kingdom, fit conditions of soil and climate quickly cause the appearance of suitable plants, so in the intellectual world fitness of time and circumstance promptly calls forth appropriate devices. The seeds of invention exist, as it were, in the air, ready to germinate whenever suitable conditions arise, and no legislative interference is needed to ensure their growth in proper season.

The coal fields of this district, so intimately connected with the railway system, both in its origin and maintenance, will doubtless receive much attention from the association at their present meeting. To persons who contend that all geological phenomena may be attributed to causes identical in nature and degree with those now in operation, the formation of coal must present peculiar difficulty. The rankness of vegetation which must have existed in the carboniferous era, and the uniformity of climate which appears to have prevailed almost from the Poles to the Equator, would seem to imply a higher temperature of the earth's crust, and an atmosphere more laden with humidity and carbonic acid than exist in our day. But whatever may have been the geological conditions affecting the origin of coal, we may regard the deposits of that mineral as vast magazines of power stored up at periods immeasurably distant for our use. The principle of conservation of force, and the relationship now established between heat and motion, enables us to trace back the effects which we now derive from coal to equivalent agencies exercised at the periods of its formation. The philosophical mind of George Stephenson, unaided by theoretical knowledge, rightly saw that coal was the embodiment of power originally derived from the sun. That small pencil of solar radiation which is arrested by our planet, and which constitues less than the 2000-millionth part of the total energy sent forth from the sun, must be regarded as the power which enabled the plants of the carboniferous period to wrest the carbon they required from the oxygen with which it was combined, and eventually to deposit it as the solid material of coal. In our day, the reunion of that carbon with oxygen restores the energy expended in the former process, and thus we are enabled to utilise the power originally derived from the luminous centre of our planetary system.

But the agency of the sun in originating coal does not stop at this point. In every period of geological history the waters of the ocean have been lifted by the action of the sun, and precipitated in rain upon the earth. This has given rise to all those sedimentary actions by which mineral substances have been collected at particular localities, and there deposited in a stratified form, with a protecting cover to preserve them for future use. The phase of the earth's existence, suitable for the extensive formation of coal, appears to have passed away for ever; but the quantity of that invaluable mineral which has been stored up throughout the globe, for our benefit, is sufficient, if used discreetly, to serve the purposes of the human race for many thousands of year; in fact, the entire quantity of coal may be considered as practically inexhaustible. Turning, however, to our own particular country, and contemplating the rate at which we are expending those seams of coal which yield the best quality of fuel, and can be worked at the least expense, we shall find much cause for anxiety. The greatness of England much depends upon the superiority of her coal in cheapness and quality over that of other nations; but we have already drawn from our choicest mines a far larger quantity of coal than has been raised in all other parts of the world put together, and the time is not remote when we shall have to encounter the disadvantages of increased cost of working and diminished value of produce.

Estimates have been made at various periods of the time which would be required to produce complete exhaustion of all the accessible coal in the British islands. These estimates are extremely discordant, but the discrepancies arise, not from any important disagreement as to the available quantity of coal, but from the enormous difference in the rate of consumption at the various dates when the estimates were made, and also from the different views which have been entertained as to the probable increase of consumption in future years. The quantity of coal yearly worked from British mines has been almost trebled during the last 20 years, and has probably increased tenfold since the commencement of the present century; but as this increase has taken place pending the introduction of steam navigation and railway transit, and under exceptional conditions of manufacturing development, it would be too much to assume that it will continue to advance with equal rapidity. The statistics collected by Mr. Hunt, of the Mining Record Office, show that at the end of 1861 the quantity of coal raised in the United Kingdom had reached the enormous total of 86 millions of tons, and that the average annual increase of the eight preceding years amounted to 2¾ millions of tons. Let us enquire, then, what will be the duration of our coal fields if this more moderate rate of increase be maintained.

By combining the known thickness of the various workable seams of coal, and computing the area of the surface under which they lie, it is easy to arrive at an estimate of the total quantity comprised in our coal-bearing strata. Assuming 4000 ft. as the greatest depth at which it will ever be possible to carry on mining operations, and rejecting all seams of less than 2 ft. in thickness, the entire quantity of available coal existing in these islands has been calculated to amount to about 80,000 millions of tons, which, at the present rate of consumption, would be exhausted in 930 years, but, with a continued yearly increase of 2¾ millions of tons, would only last 212 years. It is clear that long before complete exhaustion takes place England will have ceased to be a coal-producing country on an extensive scale. Other nations, and especially the United States of America, which possess coal fields 37 times more extensive than ours, will then be working more accessible beds at a smaller cost, and will be able to displace the English coal from every market. The question is, not how long our coal will endure before absolute exhaustion is effected, but how long will those particular coal seams last which yield coal of a quality, and at a price, to enable this country to maintain her present supremacy in manufacturing industry. So far as this particular district is concerned, it is generally admitted that 200 years will be sufficient to exhaust the principal seams, even at the present rate of working. If the production should continue to increase, as it is now doing, the duration of those seams will not reach half that period. How the case may stand in other coal mining districts I have not the means of ascertaining, but as the best and most accessible coal will always be worked in preference to any other, I fear the same rapid exhaustion of our most valuable seams is everywhere taking place. Were we reaping the full advantage of all the coal we burnt, no objection could be made to the largeness of the quantity, but we are using it wastefully and extravagantly in all its applications. It is probable that fully one-fourth of the entire quantity of coal raised from our mines is used in the production of heat for motive-power; but, much as we are in the habit of admiring the powers of the steam-engine, our present knowledge of the mechanical energy of heat shows that we realise in that engine only a small part of the thermic effect of the fuel. That 1 lb. of coal should, in our best engines, produce an effect equal to raising a weight of a million pounds a foot high, is a result which bears the character of the marvellous, and seems to defy all further improvement. Yet the investigations of recent years have demonstrated the fact that the mechanical energy resident in a pound of coal, and liberated by its combustion, is capable of raising to the same height 10 times that weight. But although the power of our most economical steam-engines has reached, or perhaps somewhat exceeded, the limit of a million pounds raised a foot high per pound of coal, yet, if we take the average effect obtained from steam-engines of the various constructions now in use, we shall not be justified in assuming it at more than one-third of that amount. It follows, therefore, that the average quantity of coal which we expend in realising a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about 30 times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect heat-engine. The causes which render the application of heat so uneconomic in the steam-engine have been brought to light by the discovery of the dynamical theory of heat, and it now remains for mechanicians, guided by the light they have thus received, to devise improved practical methods of converting the heat of combustion into available power.

Engines in which the motive-power is excited by the communication of heat to fluids already existing in the aëriform condition, as in those of Stirling, Ericsson, and Siemens, promise to afford results greatly superior to those obtained from the steam-engine. They are all based upon the principle of employing fuel to generate sensible heat, to the exclusion of latent heat, which is only another name for heat which has taken the form of unprofitable motion amongst the particles of the fluid to which it is applied. They also embrace what is called the regenerative principle—a term which has, with reason, been objected to, as implying a restoration of expended heat. The so-called "regenerator" is a contrivance for arresting unutilised heat rejected by the engine, and causing it to operate in aid and consequent reduction of fuel.

It is a common observation that before coal is exhausted some other motive agent will be discovered to take its place, and electricity is generally cited as the coming power. Electricity, like heat, may be converted into motion, and both theory and practice have demonstrated that its mechanical application does not involve so much waste of power as takes place in a steam-engine; but whether we use heat or electricity as a motive-power we must equally depend upon chemical affinity as the source of supply. The act of uniting to form a chemical product liberates an energy which assumes the form of heat or electricity, from either of which states it is convertible into mechanical effect. In contemplating, therefore, the application of electricity as a motive-power, we must bear in mind that we shall still require to effect chemical combinations, and in so doing to consume materials. But where are we to find materials so economical for this purpose as the coal we derive from the earth and the oxygen we obtain from the air? The latter costs absolutely nothing; and every pound of coal which in the act of combustion enters into chemical combination renders more than 2¼ lbs. of oxygen available for power. We cannot look to water as a practicable source of oxygen, for there it exists in the combined state, requiring expenditure of chemical energy for its separation from hydrogen. It is in the atmosphere alone that it can be found in that free state in which we require it, and there does not appear to me to be the remotest chance, in an economic point of view, of being able to dispense with the oxygen of the air as a source either of thermodynamic or electrodynamic effect. But to use this oxygen we must consume some oxydisable substance, and coal is the cheapest we can procure.

There is another source of motive-power to which I am induced to refer, as exhibiting a further instance in which solar influence affords the means of obtaining mechanical effects from inanimate agents. I allude to the power of water descending from heights to which it has been lifted by the evaporative action of the sun. To illustrate the great advantage of collecting water for power in elevated situations, I may refer to the waterworks of Greenock, where the collecting reservoirs are situated at an elevation of 512 ft. above the River Clyde. The daily yield of these reservoirs is said to be nearly 100,000 tons of water, which is derived from the rainfall on an area of 5000 acres. The power obtainable from this quantity and head of water is equal to that of a steam-engine of about 2000-horse power, and the whole effect might be realised on the margin of the river by bringing down the water in a pipe of sufficient capacity, and causing it to act as a column on suitable machinery at the foot of the descent. But the hydraulic capabilities of the Greenock reservoirs sink into insignificance when compared with those of other localities, where the naturally collected waters of large areas of surface descend from great elevations in rapid rivers or vertical falls. Alpine regions abound in falls which, with the aid of artificial works to impound the surplus water and equalise the supply, would yield thousands of horse-power; and there is at least one great river in the world which in a single plunge developes sufficient power to carry on all the manufacturing operations of mankind if concentrated in its neighbourhood. Industrial populations have scarcely yet extended to those regions which afford this profusion of motive-power, but we may anticipate the time when these natural falls will be brought into useful operation. In that day the heat of the sun, by raising the water to heights from which to flow in these great rapids and cascades, will become the means of economising the precious stores of motive-power, which the solar energy, differently directed, has accumulated at a remote period of geological history, and which, when once expended, may, probably, never be replaced.

I have hitherto spoken of coal only as a source of mechanical power, but it is also extensively used for the kindred purpose of relaxing those cohesive forces which resist our efforts to give new forms and conditions to solid substances. In these applications, which are generally of a metallurgical nature, the same wasteful expenditure of fuel is everywhere observable. In an ordinary furnace employed to fuse or soften any solid substance it is the excess of the heat of combustion over that of the body heated which alone is rendered available for the purpose intended. The rest of the heat, which in many instances constitutes by far the greater proportion of the whole, is allowed to escape uselessly into the chimney. The combustion, also, in common furnaces is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon, in the form of smoke, envelope our manufacturing towns, and gases which ought to be completely oxygenised in the fire pass into the air with two-thirds of their heating power undeveloped.

Some remedy for this state of things, we may hope, is at hand in the gas-regenerative furnaces recently introduced by Mr. Siemens. In these furnaces the rejected heat is arrested by a so-called "regenerator," as in Stirling's air-engine, and is communicated to the new fuel before it enters the furnace. The fuel, however, is not solid coal, but gas previously evolved from coal. A stream of this gas, raised to a high temperature by the rejected heat of combustion, is admitted into the furnace, and there meets a stream of atmospheric air, also raised to a high temperature by the same agency. In the combination which ensues, the heat evolved by the combustion is superadded to the heat previously acquired by the gases. Thus, in addition to the advantage of economy, a greater intensity of heat is attained than by the combustion of unheated fuel. In fact, as the heat evolved in the furnace, or so much of it as is not communicated to the bodies exposed to its action, continually returns to augment the effect of the new fuel, there appears to be no limit to the temperature attainable, except the powers of resistance in the materials of which the furnace is composed.

With regard to smoke, which is at once a waste and a nuisance, having myself taken part with Dr. Richardson and Mr. Longridge in a series of experiments made in this neighbourhood in the years 1857-58, for the purpose of testing the practicability of preventing smoke in the combustion of bituminous coal in steam-engine boilers, I can state with perfect confidence that, so far as the raising of steam is concerned, the production of smoke is unnecessary and inexcusable. The experiments to which I refer proved beyond a doubt, that by an easy method of firing, combined with a due admission of air, and a proper arrangement of fire-grate, not involving any complexity, the emission of smoke might be perfectly avoided, and that the prevention of the smoke increased the economic value of the fuel and the evaporative power of the boiler. As a rule, there is more smoke evolved from the fires of steam-engines than from any others, and it is in these fires that it may be most easily prevented. But in the furnaces used for most manufacturing operations the prevention of smoke is much more difficult, and will, probably, not be effected until a radical change is made in the system of applying fuel for such operations.

Not less wasteful and extravagant is our mode of employing coal for domestic purposes. It is computed that the consumption of coal in dwelling-houses amounts in this country to 1 ton per head per annum of the entire population; so that upwards of 29,000,000 of tons are annually expended in Great Britain alone for domestic use. If any one will consider that 1 lb. of coal applied to a well-constructed steam-engine boiler evaporates 10 lbs., or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by 1 lb. of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common method of burning coal for culinary purposes. The simplest arrangements to confine the heat, and concentrate it upon the operation to be performed, would suffice to obviate this reprehensible waste. So, also, in warming houses we consume in our open fires about five times as much coal as will produce the same heating effect when burnt in a close and properly-constructed stove. Without sacrificing the luxury of a visible fire, it would be easy, by attending to the principles of radiation and convection, to render available the greater part of the heat which is now so improvidently discharged into the chimney. These are homely considerations—too much so, perhaps, for an assembly like this—but I trust that an abuse involving a useless expenditure, exceeding in amount our income tax, and capable of being rectified by attention to scientific principles, may not be deemed unworthy of the notice of some of those whom I have the honour of addressing.

The introduction of the Davy lamp was a great event in the history of coal mining, not as effecting any great diminution of those disastrous accidents which still devastate every colliery district, but as a means of enabling mines to be worked which, from their greater explosive tendencies, would otherwise have been deemed inaccessible. Thus, while the Davy lamp has been of great benefit both to the public and the proprietors of coal, it has been the means of leading the miners into more perilous workings, and the frequency of accident by explosion has in consequence not been diminished to the extent which was originally expected. The Davy lamp is a beautiful application of a scientific principle to effect a practical purpose, and with fair treatment its efficiency is indisputable; but where Davy lamps are entrusted to hundreds of men, and amongst them too many careless and reckless persons, it is impossible to guard entirely against gross negligence, and its disastrous consequences. In coal mines where the most perfect system of ventilation prevails, and where proper regulations are, as far as practicable enforced in regard to the use of Davy lamps, deplorable accidents do occasionally occur, and it is impossible at present to point out what additional precautions would secure immunity from such calamities. The only gleam of amelioration is in the fact that the loss of life in relation to the quantity of coal worked is on the decrease, from which we may infer that it is also on the decrease, taken as a percentage on the number of miners employed.

The increase of the earth's temperature as we descend below the surface is a subject which has been discussed at previous meetings of the British Association. It possesses great scientific interest, as affecting the computed thickness of the crust which covers the molten mass assumed to constitute the interior portions of the earth; and it is also of great practical importance, as determining the depth at which it would be possible to pursue the working of coal and other minerals. The deepest coal mine in this district is the Monkwearmouth Colliery, which reaches a depth of 1800 feet below the surface of the ground, and nearly as much below the level of the sea. The observed temperature of the strata at this depth agrees pretty closely with what has been ascertained in other localities, and shows that the increase takes place at the rate of 1° Fahr. to about 60 feet of depth. Assuming the temperature of subterranean fusion to be 3000°, and that the increase of heat at greater depths continues uniform (which, however, is by no means certain), the thickness of the film which separates us from the fiery ocean beneath will be about 34 miles—a thickness which may be fairly represented by the skin of a peach taken in relation to the body of the fruit which it covers. The depth of 4000 feet, which has been assumed as the limit at which coal could be worked, would probably be attended by an increase of heat exceeding the powers of human endurance. In the Monkwearmouth Colliery, which is less than half that depth, the temperature of the air in the workings is about 84° Fahr., which is considered to be nearly as high as is consistent with the great bodily exertion necessary in the operation of mining. The computations, therefore, of the duration of coal would probably require a considerable reduction, in consequence of too great a depth being assumed as practicable.

At the last meeting of the British Association in this town, the importance of establishing an office for mining records was brought under the notice of the Council by Mr. Sopwith, and measures were taken which resulted in the formation of the present Mining Records Office. The British Association may congratulate itself upon having thus been instrumental in establishing an office in which plans of abandoned mines are preserved for the information of those who, at a future period, may be disposed to incur the expense of bringing those mines again into operation. But more than this is required. Many of the inferior seams of coal can be profitably worked only in conjunction with those of superior quality, and they will be entirely lost if neglected until the choicer beds be exhausted. Although coal is private property, its duration is a national question, and Government interference would be justified to enforce such modes of working as the national interests demand. But to enable Government to exercise any supervision and control, a complete mining survey of all our coal fields should be made, and full plans, sections, and reports lodged at the Mining Records Office, for the information of the Legislature and of the public in general.

Before dismissing the subject of coal, it may be proper to notice the recent discovery, by Berthelot, of a new form of carburetted hydrogen, possessing twice the illuminating power of ordinary coal gas. Berthelot succeeded in procuring this gas by passing hydrogen between the carbon electrodes of a powerful battery. Dr. Odling has since shown that the same gas may be produced by mixing carbonic oxide with an equal volume of light carburetted hydrogen, and exposing the mixture in a porcelain tube to an intense heat. Still more recently, Mr. Siemens has detected the same gas in the highly heated regenerators of his furnaces, and there is now every reason to believe that the new gas will become practically available for illuminating purposes. Thus it is that discoveries which in the first instance interest the philosopher only, almost invariably initiate a rapid series of steps leading to results of great practical importance to mankind.

The following is a complete list of officers and committees of the several sections:—

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[As on former occasions, we shall select all such information from the proceedings as we consider of interest to our readers; and we shall feel obliged to correspondents for any particulars or copies of papers which they may have an opportunity of forwarding, as we are desirous of making our report as complete as possible.]

Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions.—At the last monthly meeting of the executive committee, held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., in the chair), Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—"Nine explosions have occurred during the month, from which five persons have been killed and three others injured. Not one of the boilers in question was under the inspection of this association. A personal examination of three of these has been made subsequently to the explosion, while in the remaining cases this was prevented by distance. In one case the cause of the explosion was simply the dilapidated condition of the boiler; it had repeatedly been found to leak at the back end, both at the last plate at the bottom, as well as at the flat end one, and had, in consequence, been temporarily repaired, from time to time, with bolted patches. Patches, when necessary, should always be rivetted on, no reliance can be placed upon those merely bolted. At the time of the explosion there were three of these patches on the boiler, within 12 in. of one another. The surrounding plate at length became so-eaten away by continual leakage, that it was reduced in places to one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and in others to that of a sheet of brown paper, from which rupture ensued, underneath the boiler, at the back end, immediately over the mid-feather: the mid-feather, no doubt, accelerating the corrosion by ponding the water, and holding it in contact with the plate, at the same time that it concealed the full extent of the injury. Competent inspection could not have failed to detect the dangerous condition of the boiler." The report concludes with suggestions as to the best mode of setting boilers.

Geological Survey.—The geological survey made considerable progress during the last year; 2430 square miles were surveyed in Great Britain; the publication of the maps proceeded, and memoirs were issued illustrating the geology of the Isle of Wight and the country round Bolton-le-Moors. In Ireland the new ground examined amounted to about 1028 square miles; four new numbers explanatory of the maps were issued. The surveyors were also engaged on the re-examination of the districts of igneous rocks running from Wicklow into Waterford. Of the Royal School of Mines, formerly called the Government School of Mines, Sir Roderick Murchison reports satisfactorily. Statistical records of all our lead mines, carefully prepared, now extend back to 1768. Since 1845 every sale has been recorded. The production of copper and tin mines is regularly registered, and the statistics of copper mining are now complete from 1815, and those of tin since 1852. The estimated value (at the place of production) of the coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom in 1861 was 34,602,853*l.* The results elicited by the Exhibition were very encouraging to all who take an interest in the Royal School of Mines. The pupils were foremost among the champions of the great industrial contest. The new industry of coal-tar colours is generally admitted to have been the most striking feature in the department of chemistry, and this industry emanated directly from the laboratory of the Royal School of Mines; Mr. Perkin, Dr. Medlock, Messrs. Nicholson, Maule, and Simpson, to whose exertions the colossal development of these branches of chemical manufacture is chiefly due, received their chemical education from Dr. Hoffman in this institution. The foreign jurors bore testimony to the accuracy of delineation in the maps and sections of the department, and the order and arrangement of the museum; and it was from this that so many valuable donations were offered to the museum. Signor Sella, recently Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Italy, himself a distinguished mathematician and crystallographer, and employed by his Government to visit the mining and geological schools and establishments of Europe, with a view to the formation of a Geological Survey of Italy, writes, in an official report, "England is, without doubt, the country where geological maps are prepared with much greater accuracy than in any other land. The singular importance of her mining industries, the spread of the elementary principles of geology, the zeal applied by the geologists charged with these labours, and the precision of their works have been so accomplished that few undertakings of the British Government have so much contributed to the benefit of the public as the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom."

Messrs. Lewis and Stockwell, iron shipbuilders, launched from their building yard at Blackwall, an iron paddle-wheel tug vessel, length 118 ft., beam 19 ft., depth of hold 11 ft. She was built under the superintendence of Mr. E. B. Barnard, London-street, City, and is to be fitted with engine 70 nominal horse power, feathering wheels, and to have all recent improvements, and classed A 1 at Lloyds. Her owners are Messrs. R. and R. Soutter, of Ratcliff. Messrs. Lewis and Stockwell, in addition to this steamer, have in hand an iron paddle-wheel passenger steamer, for the service of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway Company. This vessel is nearly ready to be placed on her station, and is fitted with oscillating engines, by Messrs. Jas. Watt and Co., of London and Soho. There is also under construction in this yard an iron fore and aft schooner, for the River Gambia. Two iron schooners, under the survey of Capt. John Moody, and intended for the important service of works now being carried out at Odessa, by Mr. Geo. Furness, the eminent contractor; in addition to which Messrs. Lewis and Stockwell have recently equipped and dispatched two iron light draft sailing vessels to Sydney, N. S. W.

Thames Tunnel Company.—Receipts for the week ending August 22 57*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; number of passengers, 13,705.

Original Correspondence.

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

SIR,—Mr. Jenkins's letter, inserted in last week's Journal, attaches great importance to the question as to whether Mechanical Power can be successfully conveyed to the cutting instruments in mines. We beg to assure him he need have no apprehension in respect to that part of the subject, as we have at West Ardsley applied compressed air-power, at a distance underground exceeding 800 yards, for a period of more than 12 months, without interruption or contingency, and we have no reason to suppose that any embarrassing difficulty will arise in that department in any mine, or at any reasonable distance from the shaft. We, therefore, consider that part of the business as disposed of, and upon which no controversy need occur.

As to the best principle for a Cutting Tool, matters may not run quite so smoothly. We have one that, under ordinary circumstances, will work well and efficiently, but we by no means assert that it is the only one which is capable of being made to do so.

Mr. Jenkins says that "the pick, in the hands of a willing and able man, is the most effective machine that has been designed for its purpose and its place." This is the implement which we have selected, and in the hands of our "Iron Man," which is both able and willing, we make very satisfactory work. The liberal and proper spirit which Mr. Jenkins manifests induces us to say, that if an examination of our machinery in operation at West Ardsley would be likely to aid him in his plans and arrangements we shall be very glad to see him there.

Leeds, Aug. 25. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, AND BOWER.

THE IMPROVED COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.

SIR,—I was somewhat surprised at your correspondent's remarks in last week's Journal, referring to the improved coal-cutting machine, patented by Messrs. Ridley and Jones. It is a well-known fact in this district that Messrs. Ridley and Rathery are the inventors of the celebrated coal-cutting machine now in use at the Ardsley Colliery, and I am informed, on the best authority, that no such transfer as referred to by your correspondent was ever made by Messrs. Ridley and Rathery in favour of the West Ardsley Company. Consequently, it is a mistake for your correspondent to suppose that litigation will ensue to prevent coalowners adopting either the one invention or the other; but surely the West Ardsley Company will not allow such statements to pass unnoticed as are set forth by your Yorkshire correspondent, as it is absolutely necessary that the public should be set right in the matter as to who are the real proprietors of the coal-cutting machine in question.—*Leeds, Aug.* 26. A LOOKER-ON.

MESSRS. RIDLEY AND JONES'S COLLIERY VENTILATOR.

SIR,—On the 1st inst. an article appeared in the Journal in reference to the West Ardsley Ventilating Machine, patented by Mr. Jones and myself. I am sorry other business has prevented me from following up the subject of colliery ventilation. I now, however, observe we are called to account by one of your correspondents, who adopts the anonymous signature of "A Doggy." I hope the writer has not disgraced his name, or is ashamed of his address, that he withholds these important items from your readers. From his general remarks he seems dreadfully afflicted with that unmanly complaint, which only lurks in men with very small minds, and only comes to "light in the dark"—I mean envy. But as he asks for the dimensions of our machine, and in order to enable him to arrive at correct conclusion as to its efficiency, I will give the information he seeks. I admit that before colliery proprietors can be expected to erect new machinery at their works they must be convinced of the efficiency of the machinery for the purposes for which it is required. But in the absence of such information I am at a loss to know on what ground "A Doggy" arrives at his conclusions, and gives an opinion that it is his firm conviction Messrs. Ridley and Jones's invention is useless as a ventilator. He goes further; he states the principle on which our machine is being constructed is far from being good, and that the Elsecar fan, and half-a-dozen other systems, are infinitely superior to that at the Ardsley Colliery. This remains to be proved, and, in the absence of proper information, I think it very uncourteous on the part of "A Doggy" to thrust his own opinions and prejudices on your readers as to the capabilities of our ventilator.

I decline to follow "A Doggy" into his erroneous arithmetical calculations, which are simply absurd. I certainly cannot see the analogy he draws between a machine to ventilate mines and that of a centrifugal pump. I now proceed to give you the dimensions, and the result of an experiment with our machine at the West Ardsley Colliery, on April 29, which, I think, will place the matter in a very different light from the conclusions arrived at by "A Doggy," which are as follows:—

Extreme diameter of the ventilator	25 ft.	0 in.
Width	4	6
Diameter of each intake	7	6
Four outlets, each :—Depth	3	6
Width	4	6

The ventilator is driven by a horizontal steam-engine. The connecting-rod is attached to the crank at the extremity of the main shaft of the ventilator, and makes a revolution for each double stroke of the engine. The cylinder of the engine is 15 in. in diameter, length of the stroke 2 ft. 6 in.

In the first place, the engine was worked by two cylindrical boilers, with hemispherical ends; but as the winding engine for the colliery also took its steam from these boilers, no correct data could be arrived at as to the quantity of coal consumed for working the ventilator. There are two separate air-ways leading to the ventilator, as per dimensions given, at which place the air was measured.

EXPERIMENT, APRIL 29, 1863.

	Pressure of steam per square inch on boiler.	Revolutions of the ventilator per minute.	Velocity of current per min. in north air-course.*	Velocity of current per min. in south air-course.†	Water guage. Inch.	Cubic feet of air per minute.
No. 1	42	60	1145	1420	0·9	108,082
No. 2	44	70	1345	1335	1·0	113,240

* Dimensions, 9 ft. 7¼ in. by 4 ft. 6 in. † Dimensions, 9 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.

Now, as the actual power given out by the ventilator is simply that which is due to the pressure created by it, and indicated by the water gauge taken in connection with the quantity of air circulating at the time, therefore the actual power given out by the ventilator, and utilised in the production of ventilation, is by the first experiment as follows:—

$$\frac{108{\cdot}082 \times 0{\cdot}9 \times 5{\cdot}2}{33{\cdot}000} = 15{\cdot}32 \text{ horse-power.}$$

where 5·2 is taken as the pressure in pounds per square foot, due to 1 inch of water column.

No. 2 EXPERIMENT.—On the same principles the ventilator gives out as utilised— $\frac{113{\cdot}240 \times 1 \times 52}{33{\cdot}000} = 17{\cdot}84$ horse-power.

No indicator or other means were used to ascertain the actual power of the engine to drive the ventilator, but, as before stated, the pressure of the steam in the boiler was for the first experiment 42 lbs. per square inch, and the diameter of the cylinder 15 in.; length of stroke, 2 ft. 6 in. The engine made 60 double strokes per minute when 108,082 cubic feet of air circulated per minute. It follows that if we allow one-fourth of the pressure of the steam to have been used in overcoming the friction of the machinery we have— $\frac{15^2 \times 7854 \times 300 \times 32}{33{\cdot}000} = 51{\cdot}40$ horse-power.

No. 2 EXPERIMENT.—When 113·240 cubic feet of air per minute circulated, we have $\frac{15^2 \times 7854 \times 350 \times 33}{33{\cdot}000} = 61{\cdot}84$ horse-power.

as the working power of the engine. We have seen already that 15·32-horse power was actually realised in ventilation produced in the first experiment, which is about 30 per cent. of that power so calculated for the engine.

For No. 2 experiment we have 17·84-horse power actually utilised in the ventilation, which is about 28 per cent. of the power calculated for the engine. Now, as the Elsecar fan has been mentioned, and set forth as infinitely superior to the Ardsley ventilator, I will refer briefly to the work performed by the Elsecar fan, as published in the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. The dimensions of the Elsecar fan are as follows:—Diameter outside of the extremities of the vanes, 22 ft. 8 in.; diameter outside of the rim, 22 ft.; the extremities of the vanes project 10 in. beyond the rim of the fan. Diameter of the fan in the inside of the rim, 16 ft. 10 in. Width of the vanes, 5 ft.; depth of the same, 3 ft. There are 26 vanes in the fan, and it has 7 arms, to which the outer rim is attached. The fan is driven by a steam-engine having a vertical cylinder, and a connecting rod attached to a crank at the extremity of the main shaft of the fan, so that the fan makes a revolution for each double stroke of the engine,—the cylinder is 22 in. in diameter; length of the stroke also 22 in. The engine is worked by three cylindrical steam-boilers, with hemispherical ends, with wheel flues, each of which is 30 feet long all over, and 5 ft. diameter. All three of the boilers were at work when the experiment was made on Oct. 3, 1862, but it was stated that two of these boilers were ordinarily sufficient to supply steam for driving the fan. The pressure of the steam during these experiments was 43 lbs. on the square inch on the boilers. There are five separate airways leading into the bottom of the two upcast shafts, the dimensions of which are given below, as taken at the points when the air was measured :—

No. 1 air-way	8 ft.	5 in. × 5 ft.	8 in. = 47·7	area in feet.
No. 2 air-way	8 ft.	2 in. × 5 ft.	10 in. = 47·64	"
No. 3 air-way	6 ft.	5 in. × 5 ft.	6 in. = 35·29	"
No. 4 air-way	8 ft.	9 in. × 5 ft.	11 in. = 51·77	"
No. 5 air-way	9 ft.	5 in. × 6 ft.	1 in. = 57·28	"

Nos. of experiments.	—	Inches of water-gauge.	Revolutions of fan.	No. 1 air-way.	No. 2 air-way.	No. 3 air-way.	No. 4 air-way.	No. 5 air-way.	—
*2	Fan working	0·8	60	132	350	382	350	300	
—	Velocity of wind	—	—	181·32	339·32	431·32	388·4	336·84	82·294 c. ft. air per min.
—	Cub. ft. of air per min.	—	—	8·649	19·028	15·221	20·107	19·294	
†3	Fan working	0·7	60	85	320	310	330	295	
—	Velocity of wind	—	—	134·32	369·32	359·32	367·77	331·68	74·718 c. ft. air per min.
—	Cub. ft. of air per min.	—	—	6·407	17·594	12·680	19·039	18·998	

* No. 2 experiment was made immediately the pit stopped working.
† No. 3 experiment was not until a few hours after the pit had stopped.

In reference to No. 2 experiment, we find 60 revolutions of the fan produces 82,294 cubic feet of air per minute, with a pressure on the water-gauge of 0·8 inch. No. 3 experiment—water-gauge 0·7 of an inch, 60 revolutions of the fan produced 74,718 cubic feet of air per minute. Now, the real power given out by the fan, and utilised in the production of ventilation, is by No. 3 experiment

$$\frac{74{\cdot}718 \times 0{\cdot}7 \times 5{\cdot}2}{33{\cdot}000} = 8{\cdot}24 \text{ horse-power.}$$

where 5·2 is taken as the pressure in pounds per square foot, due to 1 inch of water column. By No. 2 experiment, on the same principle, the fan gives out as utilised— $\frac{82{,}294 \times 0{\cdot}8 \times 5{\cdot}2}{33{\cdot}000} = 10{\cdot}374$ horse-power.

No indicator or other means were used to ascertain the actual powers of the engine employed to drive the fan, but it has been stated the pressure of the steam in the boilers was 43 lbs. per square inch. The diameter of the cylinder, 22 inches; length of the stroke also 22 inches; and as the engine made 60 double strokes per minute, when 82,294 cubic feet of air per minute circulated, it follows that if we allow one-fourth of the pressure to have been lost in overcoming the friction of the machinery, &c., we have

$$\frac{22^2 \times 7854 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 43 \times \frac{22 \times 2}{12}}{33{\cdot}000} = 81{\cdot}728 \text{ horse-power.}$$

as the working power of the engine. But we have already seen that only 10·374 horse-power was actually realised in the ventilation produced, which is only 12·69 per cent. of the power so calculated for the engine, showing a loss of 87·31 per cent. of that power.

In conclusion, I have only to add, I trust the above facts will enable your readers to form a correct comparison of the Elsecar fan, and our ventilating apparatus at the Ardsley Colliery. ROBERT RIDLEY.

London, August 27.

MESSRS. RIDLEY AND JONES'S COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.

SIR,—It appears the letter from your well-known correspondent, Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E., on the above improved coal-cutting machine, has caused some sensation in this district. I have watched the progress of the coal-cutting machine for some time, and I am at a loss to know why your correspondent from this district has taken up this matter in the way he has. I know nothing of the interests at stake; but I think it will be a miserable affair, indeed, if any party squabbles should prevent colliery owners from availing themselves of this machine, if it is now brought to the perfection described by Mr. G. Shepherd. ANOTHER DOGGY.

Leeds, Aug. 25.

CORNISH MINES, AND SUPPLIES.

SIR,—The letter of "Adventurer," in the Journal of Aug. 15, contains questions of very great importance to the mining interest, and which will, I hope, lead to an enquiry as to the other supplies, as well as Noway timber; but, in the meantime, I should be curious to know why there should be any great difference in the price of Norway timber in the different localities named, as it has been generally considered that a great deal of competition has been going on between the merchants in the several ports.

As to the measurement, there ought to be no difference whatever in the various ports, and if the plan is still continued which was formerly in use, no great difference in price could possibly be. Formerly, when the duty upon mining timber was 2*l.* 15*s.* per load, the Government allowed back to mines as "debenture," or "drawback," a sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per load upon all timber proved to be consumed in mines; and, to prove the consumption, every piece sent out of the merchants' yard had to be tested by the Custom House book, so that the measurement must have been everywhere the same. With such simple means of testing the measure under the very noses of the miners, it is a mystery to me how adventurers are satisfied to allow such inconsistencies as are referred to, unless it be from the same happy ignorance as is professed by the "secretary," mentioned in the letter of your correspondent of last week. If there really is "in the different localities a mode of measurement peculiar," it will be very interesting to miners generally if someone will kindly enlighten adventurers as to the measure dealt out at the different ports in Devon and Cornwall.

AN OLD ADVENTURER.

TIN IN SPAIN.

SIR,—In the Journal of Aug. 8 I see a letter from "Fair Play," in answer to which I wish to say a few words. Specimens of tin ore were received by Messrs. Fox, Sons, and Co., as stated by "Fair Play," and I was sent to examine the district. On reaching Spain, the gentleman who sent the specimens gave me the address of a person who had accompanied him on his rounds, and this person showed me the place where the "miner" had broken the stones of tin. I here found a large quartz reef cropping out near the summit of a hill, and in a short time broke some good samples of tin ore from it, and from the general aspect of the country, the occurrence of elvan courses in the mica schist, the proximity of the granite, and the abundance of a peculiar mica which I have always seen in conjunction with tin in Spain, I took two pertenencias on that spot. But on breaking ground here I found that the reef did not hold in depth, and though I raised some tin there the amount was not large. I, therefore, carefully went over the ground, and took other setts in the vicinity, and we now have 18 pertenencias, each 300 by 200 metres. I was afterwards shown two lodes where a small amount of work had been done. From one of these I am now raising tin, the other is of no value at present. One other lode has been worked in the neighbourhood, but this is in a sett belonging to some Spanish adventurers. By constant observation and numerous costean-pits we have disaovered four lodes, from which we are now raising tin, and have, I think, good prospects for the future.

I never asserted that "the value of the tin sold already exceeds the cost we have been at in raising it." This is simply not true; we have thus far been very fortunate, and hope soon to make a profit, but have not yet done so. This part of Spain has been known as a tin-bearing district since the time of the Romans, if not before them, though till lately no works of importance have been set on foot, and I know of several places where I think capital might be advantageously expended. The tin ore is generally of good quality, large grained, and free from "bad brood," the spar being light and easily dressed. The ore is mostly found together with mispickel, which is easily got rid of by roasting. WILLIAM HUSTLER.

Ribadavia, Orense, Spain, Aug. 17.

LANIVET TIN MINES.

SIR,—The mines here having lately opened up so profitably as to surprise many people, we can now readily see that this ought to have been foreseen, and should not have created any surprise whatever. If we take the geological condition, the contour of the ground, or the evidences profusely scattered on every side, of extensive ancient mining operations by those busy old men, whether Jews or Phœnicians, who took so much care to select the stanniferous rocks, to such an extent that the present miner has little else to do but to follow the landmarks they so ably everywhere set down, and by the aid of modern appliances to carry out to its destined issue that tin mining they so well began, we shall find that not only might all this have been foreseen, but that much of the time and labour spent in the sometimes fruitless search after new districts might, with a little more careful observance, have been directed here with infinitely greater effect.

We do not here confine ourselves to the particular spot where profitable mines have already been found, but include the whole district, and more especially the ground immediately bordering the Helmen Tor. Take a man from the greatest tin mining district in the world, about Dolcoath, and set him suddenly down north of Helmen Tor, he would think he was looking on his beloved old Carn Brea Hill. The face of the country is the same, the composition and structure of the rocks the same, and the mineral precisely the same; but the one district has been wrought to the depth of nearly half a mile, yielding its mineral wealth to the value of countless millions, while the other has only yesterday favoured us with a glimpse of those subterranean riches so carefully sealed up for an interval of 3000 years. But while we enclose the whole district, it must not be inferred that every spot or sett in that district will be found a prize. This never has been the case in any mining locality, neither will it be the case here; indeed, the richer some parts are found, the more assiduously will others have to be avoided, if we wish to avoid those rocks and whirlpools on which many a promising mining barque, with all its capital, hopes, and reputation, has been broken and swallowed up. In the best mining districts will be found sterile bands of rock, which the attentive and careful miner will avoid, but the heedless and reckless will dash into, and ruin all who follow him.

One of the best things we have seen in our recent visit to these parts is the Lanivet Tin Mine, on the Manor of Lesquite, a beautiful piece of mineral ground facing the Helmen Tor. The owners are quietly opening up their mine, and proving that they have really a valuable one. One lode has been opened upon 400 fms. in length, and produces rocks of tin, and good quality tinstuff for all the length, which will prove to the most sceptical visitor the reality of the discovery. There are four other lodes in the sett, of similar appearance, as yet but little opened upon. We naturally enquired why more had not been heard of this, and why the shares were not dealt in like the others in the neighbourhood, and were told that as it belonged to a North of England proprietor, who wanted to work the mine for the *bona fide* profits, they cared little about blowing abroad the matter until they could get tin into the market in regular quantities, to do which arrangements are being made for putting up the necessary machinery. If all mines could be worked on this principle, much more good would result than in some other cases familiar to some of your readers. We hope to take an early opportunity of giving you a further account of our rambles in this interesting locality. JAMES THOMAS.

Redruth, Aug. 26.

LOOK TO YOUR ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—"Lux Obscura" declares my reply to him to be "most remarkable," and to "display an amount of legal knowledge which he does not aspire to." In this mood of modest pretence and humble aspiration he proceeds as follows:—"I unhesitatingly state that the Companies Act, 1862, contains no such provision" as that the Act "requires where any departure from the form prescribed is sought, it shall be proposed and adopted at two extraordinary general meetings, duly convened, and in the form of a special resolution." "The promoters of public companies have full power to bind the shareholders to articles which have never been submitted to them, and which may contain provisions directly adverse to the said shareholders' best interests." "If Mr. Brook can show that promoters do not possess this power, he will confer a benefit upon a very large number of joint-stock shareholders." In reply, I now give the following quotations from the Companies Act, 1862:—

Part III. Sect. 50.—Provisions for Protection of Members: Any company formed under this Act may, in general meeting, from time to time, by passing a special resolution, in manner hereinafter mentioned, alter all or any of the regulations of the company contained in the Articles of Association, or in the table marked A in the first schedule, where such table is applicable to the company; or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the regulations of the company, &c.

Sect. 51.—A resolution passed by a company under this Act shall be deemed to be special, whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy, at any general meeting, of which notice, specifying the intention to propose such resolution, has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the company, to vote, as may be present, in person or by proxy, at a subsequent general meeting, of which due notice has been given, and held at an interval of not less than 14 days nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

Part I. Sect. 15.—In the case of a company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by Articles of Association, or in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the Table marked A. in the first schedule hereto, the last-mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the company, in the same manner as if they had been inserted in Articles of Association, and the articles had been duly registered.

Sect. 16.—The Articles of Association shall be printed; they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed, *and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by one witness at least*, &c.—Mr. J. W. Smith, LL.D., in his Handy Book of this Act, says upon the clause, "When there are Articles of Association they are to be printed, and are to bear the same stamp as if contained in a deed, and are to be signed by each subscriber, and attested in the same manner, and with the same legal results, as in the case of the Memorandum of Association, and as a consequence every debt due from a member under the articles, will be as if it were a debt under a deed."

The law, therefore, stands as follows:—Articles of Association may be used, but they must be signed and duly attested by each subscriber, and be in the nature of a specialty debt. Ordinarily—Table marked A. is intended for the regulations of companies; if any departure is sought, as I stated, it must be by special resolution, passed at two general meetings of the company, duly convened, and not otherwise.

I submit, therefore, that promoters and directors cannot, as stated by "Lux Obscura," bind shareholders to articles which have never been submitted to them.

With reference to Article 39, on transfers, objected to by "Lux Obscura," he would prefer an unreserved right of transfer, under all circumstances, for all the shareholders, rather than the directors should have a veto to act in special cases for the protection of the company—his reason appears to be, lest the directors might exercise the power for their individual protection alone. "Lux Obscura," in the same generous spirit, reminds your readers that the special resolution proceeded from the promoters or directors, and not from an independent shareholder; on the contrary, I can state that this clause solely proceeded from high legal authority, and was honourably intended for the better protection of the shareholders, and that neither promoters nor directors originated it. It is perfectly competent, however, for "Lux Obscura" to propose to rescind it, and all the special resolutions together, and to revert to Table marked A. in its integrity, and to do this before the next ordinary general meeting of the company, if he deem it expedient; but all this may be done without uncharitable insinuations against promoters and directors, and personalities as to lofty aspirations, &c. "Lux Obscura" may rest assured that fair discussion is best conducted when these are avoided. H. BROOK,
Secretary to the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) COPPER MINING COMPANY.

LOOK TO YOUR ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—I cannot understand the drift of your correspondent, unless it be that the share are now fast going to a good premium, and that he would like to buy them at a much less figure, and is thus endeavouring to damage the value of our property. I took some shares at the very onset, and have only a *bona fide* shareholder's interest in the undertaking. I remember that by the first circular I was informed I could have a copy of the articles by applying. I did so, and I have no doubt many others did the same; so that before the meeting every shareholder who really felt an interest in the undertaking could carefully consider, and not, as your correspondent would imply, hastily come to a conclusion. It so happens that, by an accidental omission on the part of the solicitor, the Articles of Association had more than usual opportunities of being considered by the shareholders; and I think if your correspondent is so displeased it would be much better that he should sell his shares, which he may now do at a good profit; or he should attend the meetings; or, failing that, he should be content to throw in his lot with the shareholders who did attend the meetings. I have shares in many of the limited liability companies, and in no instance have the A articles been adopted. I hope, Mr. Editor, now four meetings of the shareholders have settled the articles, you will not allow your very influential Journal to be made the medium of an indirect means to damage our valuable property, by the letters from one who did not look after his own business, and now would like to upset what has been done by those who did. I have a very good holding in the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Copper Mining Company, and have every ground for believing that it will turn out a very good speculation.

W. R. B.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In noticing the letters of your correspondents, "Devonian" and "A Shareholder," I do so with the desire of clearing myself from any imputed false position, by stating that previous to the general meeting at the London Tavern, on July 31, I had been for some time absent from London, and, in consequence, had not attended any meeting of the board of directors, nor been a party to any proceedings during my absence. I have, therefore, requested the board to reply to the questions at issue in a manner which I trust may be satisfactory to myself and the public; should it be otherwise, I shall only be too happy to give any and every information in my power. At the same time, I must state that, although I "did not take the chair," I did not "remain silent," but put it to the meeting whether or not they insisted on having the names of the defaulters, in which case they would have had my support.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, Aug. 21. H. A. M. FARRANT.

THE GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Your correspondents, "Devonian" and "A Shareholder," in the Journal of the 8th and 15th inst., require information which any shareholder can obtain on application at the office. Regarding the sums reported as due on capital at our meeting of July 31, it may be satisfactory to the enquirers to be informed that, with one trifling exception, all are paid. "A Shareholder's" ignorance that any paid-up shares were issued is marvellous, seeing our prospectus states that *one-third* of the purchase price of the estate was to be paid in paid-up shares, and it is not surprising, after such a failure of apprehension, he complains of "mystery" in our proceedings.

Regarding the chairmanship at our meetings, it is due to Mr. Farrant to state that the directors never appointed a permanent Chairman until our last meeting, on August 25, when Mr. J. Ingledew was appointed for the current year, in accordance with the Articles of Association.—11, *Tokenhouse-yard, London, Aug.* 28. A DIRECTOR.

YUDANAMUTANA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In some remarks which appeared in the Journal of Saturday last, on the affairs of this company, I was much suprised to find the following paragraph:—"An amendment was moved by a stockbroker to the proposition that a dividend of 5*s.* per share be declared." The amendment was moved by me, worded thus:—"That the *declaration* of the dividend be deferred until a statement of accounts, as read by the Chairman, is laid before the shareholders."

Since the meeting I have had time to examine an abstract statement of the company's accounts, and it is quite clear to me that the dividend cannot be paid out of *realised* profits. There can be no doubt that the declaration of *any* dividend, in the present state of the company's accounts, is a violation of clause 87 of the company's Articles of Association. If this dividend is paid the balance of cash in hand will only be about 15,000*l.*, which, at the rate of expenditure allowed by the directors for the colony alone, will soon be absorbed.—8, *Finch-lane, London, Aug.* 27. J. G. PENNINGTON,
(Firm of Webb, Gesch, and Pennington.)

[Our correspondent evidently misunderstood the explanations given at the meeting, by the Chairman, with respect to the ore sold and raised, and the financial position of the company. He stated clearly that the dividend would be paid exclusively from the proceeds of ore sold, and not in any way from anticipated sales. On this latter head he remarked that, subsequent to the payment of the dividend, there would be a cash balance of upwards of 15,000*l.*, while, in addition, the ore raised was estimated at the value of 44,000*l.*, and that 450 tons were at port, waiting freight, and would be forwarded by the first opportunity; so that there is evidently most unusual means in hand, and at hand, to meet the colonial disbursements, which are limited to 2000*l.* per month. We

really cannot understand the object of Mr. Pennington in thus coming into print, for, if report be truth, he has only recently become a shareholder, and that to a mere trifling extent, only 15 shares; so that his interest as a proprietor does not account for the position he has assumed in endeavouring to run counter to the wishes and expressed opinions of the great body of shareholders; especially as the amendment, which he moved at the general meeting, was responded to by only two hands upheld, in addition to his own, out of a room full of gentlemen—about 200—who are largely interested in the company, and most of whom have been *bona fide* holders from the formation of the company. It is also asserted that he was really disqualified from taking part in the meeting, as the Articles of Association provides that shares must be held for three months prior to a meeting to give the proprietor right to interference; so that there was no want of courtesy or consideration shown to Mr. Pennington; but on the contrary, he was permitted to proceed as if he had been qualified to the fullest extent.]

EAST CARADON MINE.

Sir,—There being so many conflicting opinions as to this property, will you kindly allow me space in the Journal to inform the shareholders that their property is now of more value than at any former period? Although the 60, on the counter, has not yet entered the rich course of ore seen in the 50, it is safe to come by-and-bye, as the dip of the ore is east from the cross-course. The 70 has been, and is, a splendid course of ore—like all lodes, subject to slight fluctuations; and I predict the 80 will be the best level yet opened in the mine. If the bottom of the 70 is to be taken as a guide, there will be an enormous course of ore in the 80: remember, the 80 cross-cut is rapidly approaching the lode. The new discovery in the 60 cross-cut this week is of itself a new mine, and cross-cuts will be put out at once in the 70 and 50 fm. levels, so as to open on this course of ore at once. Seccombe's shaft is daily expected to reach a course of ore on the north lode, near the rich caunter. Then look at the splendid sales of ore, which are now capable of being increased from the discovery of the new lode.

Shareholders should visit the mine, and they would be astonished to hear the full explanations of the merits of the mine from the agents. One Interested.

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE MINING EXCHANGE—EAST CARADON.

In pursuance of a requisition, a special meeting of the members of the Mining Exchange was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances in connection with the recently reported cutting of a lode (or branch) in East Caradon. So much importance was attached to the subject, that nearly the whole of the members of the Exchange were present.

Mr. Henry Milford (the Chairman of the Exchange) presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called, pursuant to a requisition signed by more than the necessary number of members, with the view of affording an opportunity of publicly stating certain facts which, it was alleged, were within the knowledge of some of the members in connection with the recent improvement in East Caradon. The meeting had been called strictly in accordance with the rules of the institution, and at the earliest moment practicable, and, therefore, any resolutions that might be adopted would be in every respect valid and formal. If it were true that Capt. Seccombe, whom he (the Chairman) had always heard spoken of as a straightforward and upright man, had kept back certain information, to the great loss of some of the members of this institution, he must confess he did not see how they could remedy that which had occurred, because he felt assured no member would repudiate any transactions into which he had entered—(hear, hear); but it was, perhaps, within their province to bring a certain moral influence to bear upon Capt. Seccombe, by passing resolutions, which, however decided they might be in tone, he (the Chairman) hoped would be temperate in their character. (Hear, hear.) So far as he was personally concerned, he had not dealt in East Caradon shares for the past six months, and, therefore, no person could say he was biassed upon one side or the other; but he could not help thinking that Capt. Seccombe ought not to be unmindful of the fact that it was the Mining Exchange that had made East Caradon the Consols of the mining market, and that, therefore, Capt. Seccombe was in fairness morally bound to telegraph to the Stock and Mining Exchanges any important alteration that might take place contemporaneously with communicating the same information to Salisbury. (Hear, hear.) He believed there were members present who were in a position to furnish the meeting with some important information with respect to the recent reported improvement; and he (the Chairman) could only say, if Capt. Seccombe did make a promise at a general meeting of the shareholders in Salisbury that he would thenceforth communicate as soon as possible to the Stock and Mining Exchanges any important alterations that might take place in the value of the mine; if, he would repeat, Capt. Seccombe *did* make such a promise, the only conclusion at which they could possibly arrive was that Capt. Seccombe had committed a flagrant breach of faith. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Batters said there were gentlemen present who would state whether Capt. Seccombe did pledge himself to telegraph to the Stock and Mining Exchanges, and that Capt. Seccombe did give such a pledge there could be no doubt whatever. (A Voice: "Of course he did.")

Mr. Munday said that when the resolution was passed altering the days for inspecting the mine from once a week to once a month—which, by the way, he most strenuously opposed—it was perfectly understood that every means should be taken to at once apprise the shareholders at large of any important change that might take place in the mine. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. Lavington thought those members who had been in the habit of attending the general meetings at Salisbury must have noticed that Capt. Seccombe availed himself of every opportunity to cast opprobrium upon the members of this Exchange.

Mr. G. Batters said on Friday last a branch or lode was cut, and there was a gentleman in that room who had a telegram on Saturday from his own clerk, stating "that it was rumoured in Liskeard a new lode had been cut, and that it was orey." No official information was received till yesterday (Monday) morning, about 12 o'clock, when a telegram arrived to the effect "that a new lode had been cut, south of the new lode, worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom." As, in the meantime, large numbers (he might say hundreds) of shares had changed hands, it was for the members of this institution to consider whether they had been fairly and honestly dealt with in not having received the message till 12 o'clock on Monday which could as easily have been received at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning—(hear, hear); for, as he had already said, meanwhile certain people had been trafficking in the shares to an extent that might have ended disastrously, if, indeed, not ruinously, to others who had not been made acquainted with the improvement that had taken place. Happily, however—

"The best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft agley;"

and the "improvement," of which certain gentlemen thought to take advantage, and to skin, as it were, some members of this institution, had "vanished into thin air." Why, he would ask, was this information withheld for a protracted period from this institution as a corporate body, while, in the meanwhile, certain parties profited, and largely profited, by in some way becoming possessed of information which each member of this institution had an equal and moral right to know. Fortunately, the deep laid scheme had "gang aglee," for the improvement had since fallen off, and the "base intent" been frustrated. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect that "In the opinion of this meeting an immediate enquiry be instituted into the circumstances connected with the discovery of a new lode or branch at East Caradon, on Friday afternoon, although the same was not reported until Monday, during which interval a large number of shares were purchased." It was a very hard case that such crooked practices were tolerated, especially in a mine that could only be inspected upon certain days, and notwithstanding that the chief dealings in the shares were by members of this institution.—Mr. Powell: Unfortunately.—Mr. Batters: Where a mine was shut up for a whole month such a matter as that they were now assembled to discuss was, to say the least, ungracious; and, moreover, to shut up a mine against the shareholders for a month was without precedent in Cornwall. (Hear, hear.) He had been in consultation with certain disinterested authorities upon the Stannaries law, each of whom gave it as his opinion that such a practice was not only unprecedented, but that it could not be legally upheld. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman thought that, unless the resolution stated the means it was proposed to employ for the purpose of instituting the enquiry referred to, it would be but an abstract proposition, leading to no practical result.—Mr. G. Batters was in no way anxious to press the proposition; but he thought it might be followed up by others of a practical character.

Mr. F. G. Lane: Can Mr. Batters prove that the improvement took place on Friday?

Mr. Batters: Mr. R. Hawke has in his possession a telegram which he received from Liskeard, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, stating it was rumoured in that town that a new lode has been cut in East Caradon.—Mr. R. Hawke: I received the following telegram from Liskeard, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning:—"It is reported here that a new lode has been cut in East Caradon, south of the new south lode, said to be orey."—Mr. G. Batters: I think it is within your knowledge, Mr. Hawke, that for some reason or another the men were kept underground for the protracted period of sixteen hours on Saturday last.—Mr. F. G. Lane: But the lode has been cut in quite a new place.—Mr. R. Hawke: That lode was cut on Friday afternoon.—Mr. Clift: Is it really the case that the men on Saturday last were kept underground for sixteen hours, because, if it be, there must be something wrong?—Mr. Hawke: I believe it is.—Mr. G. Lavington: The question is, who has the power of keeping the men underground, for there can be but one inference as to the motive of such a proceeding?

The Chairman: It is perfectly clear some gentlemen were buying shares who must have had some information of the improvement; therefore, if Capt. Seccombe did pledge himself at a general meeting at Salisbury that any important change in the mine should be forthwith communicated to this institution, there can be no question that Capt. Seccombe has been guilty of a flagrant breach of good faith. (Hear, hear.) If East Caradon were an obscure mine, this question would never have been mooted; but seeing that it had been made by you, gentlemen, who are large daily dealers in the shares, the Consols of the Mining Market, I do think you are justly entitled to the first information.

Mr. Peter Watson said that, after what took place at the general meeting at Salisbury, in January last—at which he was present—it would only have been an act of justice to the general body of the shareholders by at once communicating to the Stock and Mining Exchanges the fact that an improvement had taken place. (Hear, hear.) At that meeting he (Mr. Watson) proposed that a weekly report should be sent to the two Exchanges, which proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Fawcett, jun., was put and carried; and he (Mr. Watson) was bound to say that the wish expressed in that resolution had been very fairly carried out. But it was then stated by Capt. Seccombe, as it had since been, that he would telegraph as soon as possible to the two Exchanges any change that might take place in the mine. If it were not for the corroborative evidence adduced by Mr. Hawke, they might even question whether an improvement had really taken place, for he contended, if the management were guilty of one crooked practice, they were quite capable of another. (Hear, hear.) It might, probably be urged that Capt. Seccombe knew nothing of the improvement; but he might inform the members that Capt. Seccombe lived within three miles of East Caradon, and, admitting that Capt. Seccombe did not know of it, although it was known in Liskeard on Saturday morning, there was a night captain as well as a day captain, and there was also a clerk—surely it was within their power to keep faith with this institution, aye, and to keep faith even with Salisbury itself, for it was known to him that a Salisbury gentleman on Monday morning at 11 o'clock knew nothing of the improvement. It was to the interest of the general body of shareholders that such practices should be denounced by the members of this institution, for they represented their clients who were shareholders in this mine, and, therefore, it was but a simple act of justice that they should be apprised, at the earliest moment, of any important change that may take place. (Hear, hear.) Why, he would ask, had Capt Seccombe thought fit to withhold such information—what motive had induced him to break the promise he had given? Nobody, perhaps, could reply to that question better than Capt. Seccombe himself. All he had to say was, if such things as these were to be allowed, the sooner the members of this institution turned their attention to some mine other than East Caradon, the better would it be for their clients. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said no actual proof had been adduced that any member of the executive had dealt in the shares. (Oh! oh!)——Mr. Rosewarne said that at the last meeting he attended at Salisbury Captain Seccombe, although many shareholders were anxious to waive it, used his utmost exertions to limit the inspection days of the mine to one day in the month; with what object was now apparent.

Mr. Powell quite agreed with the remarks of Mr. Rosewarne, that it was a crying evil, that a mine so largely dealt in should be shut up against inspectors for a month, for in the meantime untrue reports were circulated, whereby members of this institution, including himself, had lost large sums of money. For instance, it must be fresh in the minds of many present, that about three weeks after the mine was closed, it was reported that an important improvement in the 60 had taken place, upon which shares advanced several pounds. But upon investigating the matter it was proved that no improvement had taken place at all, but, on the contrary, the mine had considerably fallen off in value. If evidence were wanted—which, by the way, was most certainly not the case—of the desirability of the mine being thrown open to at least weekly inspections, it was most abundantly supplied by the case to which he had referred. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Batters having withdrawn the first proposition submitted, proposed the following, which were put and carried with but two dissentients:—

"That this meeting request Mr. Gundry to send Capt. Charles Thomas to inspect the mine on Friday next, and that an application be made by this post to the secretary for an order for this purpose."

"That in the event of such order being refused or delayed, Mr. Gundry be requested to apply to the Vice-Warden, through Messrs. Hodge, Hocklin, and Co., for a peremptory order, and that he be, and is hereby, indemnified from all costs and expenses in respect of such proceeding."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE VIGRA AND CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday,—Mr. Charles Martin in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a balance-sheet for the six months ending June 30 was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Dr.—4200 shares, at 5*l.* each, 2*l.* 15s. paid			£11,550	0	0
Balance of profit and loss account, Dec. 31			2,378	19	4
Proceeds of ore tailings due			100	0	0
Unclaimed balance	£ 45	0 4			
June mine cost	359	9 10=	404	10	2=£14,433 9 6
Cr.—Plant and mines			£11,550	0	0
New machinery and plant, since Dec. 31, 1862			637	6	9
Expenditure			2,107	1	2
Cash in hand			39	1	7
Due from J. Mosheimer, for tailings			100	0	0=£14,433 9 6
Debts and Liabilities—Unclaimed balance	£ 45	0 4			
June mine cost	359	9 10=£404	10	2	
Balance			218	8	2=£622 18 4
Assets—Cash in hand			£ 39	1	7
Tailing sold to J. Mosheimer, paid in July			100	0	0
Gold received to June 30; still unsold, 141¼ ozs.; estimated value			483	16	9=£622 18 4

Profit and Loss Account for Six Months, ending June 30, 1863.

Dr.—New machinery and plant			£ 637	6	9
Working expenses			2107	1	2=£2744 7 11
Available balance			218	8	2=£2962 16 1
Cr.—Balance, Dec. 31, 1862			£2378	19	4
Tailings sold			100	0	0
Gold unsold; estimated value, at 3*l.* 15s. per oz.			483	16	9=£2962 16 1

The report of the directors was then read, as follows:—

In accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting in Feb. last, the directors have the pleasure to lay before you a statement of accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June, and a report of the progress of the mine and works. After much delay and many annoying impediments, the directors have the satisfaction to state that the stamps brought from Cornwall are at work, supplying six of Mr. Mosheimer's pans, as referred to in the annexed report of Capt. Remfry. Upon the success of this machinery depends the extension at once of the process for working 30 or 40 tons a day at the Vigra works; the stamping and crushing power there being now equal at least to the former quantity, and the supply of quartz available greatly in excess.

There has been no decided success from the various processes tried in the district to induce your directors to embark in larger works; they have, therefore, at the risk of being thought slow, proceeded cautiously in the outlay. Several inexperienced persons have offered their services to develope the property more fully, but as they are unable to show their systems without putting the company to a considerable speculative expenditure, your directors have confined the expenses to the trials of the works just completed, and so soon as they are satisfied with this or any other more efficient and economical mode of extracting the gold, they are quite disposed to recommend the erection of works to operate on a large scale. Since May 10 last one of Mr. Mosheimer's pans has been working some quartz taken from the stopes whence the shoots of rich ore had been obtained, and with occasional pieces showing gold from the lower adit. This last-mentioned discovery is very satisfactory, as proving that we have visible gold 12 fathoms below the old workings. The result has been as follows:—

	Quantity of Ore.	Yield of Gold.
To June 30	Tons 0 15 2 13	Ozs. 141 5
Since June 30	3 9 2 15	93 16
Total	Tons 4 5 1 0	Ozs. 235 1

It is, however, the opinion of your directors, that reliance for profits must in future be chiefly based upon the working of quantity with economy, and to this point their chief attention is now devoted. The drivings of the two deep copper adits continue without any lode at present for working. The total extent driven will be seen by the report attached, and the ventilation required for the various levels will be supplied forthwith.

The report of the captain was then read, as follows:—

Aug. 17.—St. David's lode, Upper Adit: The lode here, worked by four men, continues much the same as last reported, varying from 20 in. to two ft. wide, without any visible gold; occasionally we cut some shoots, but of no duration. In the stope between top and lower adits, six men are employed stoping east and westward from the shaft; the lode in these places looks very encouraging, containing a large quantity of white metal, and varying in width.—Lower Adit East: driving by four men; the lode remains the same as last reported; from 20 to 24 in. in width, of a whitish quartz, containing now and then specks of visible gold.—Lower Adit West: This level has been stopped, to be resumed as soon as the floors are cleared of the attle; the lode has been contracted by a bed of green-stone, but I am confident that a few fathoms driving will bring us into the full size of the lode again. The Cottage lode has improved considerably since last week; it is much bluer, and has a more auriferous appearance; the level has been driven 30 fms. from commencement of the adit, in a quartz lode varying from 2 to 3 feet broad.—Jenny's Adit: This level has been driven from the mouth of the adit 61 fms. 2 ft. through hard ground; the air in this place in warm weather is very bad for the miners, and I think some better means of ventilation should be adopted; the simplest plan would be to put up a small wind-mill and blowing-fan; the expense of this, including erecting, should not exceed 45*l.*—Eliza Adit: The ground here is still very hard; now and then we come across some small quartz strings; the whole length of the adit is 46 fms. 2 ft.; the same difficulty in ventilation is also greatly felt in these workings. Single Tree cross-cut—had to be stopped, owing to bad air; it is most important to push on these workings, to cut the St. David's lode at a much greater depth than it is cut at present. In consequence of the stoppage at the reduction works there has been a considerable accumulation of quartz at the several adits, and I should say, there is no less than 3000 tons already wrought. During the past three months there has been very little visible gold broken in the mine; this shows that it is from the poor ore that lasting returns must be expected; we should have no difficulty from the present working in breaking 100 tons a-day.—Surface Works: The stamps commenced working on the 8th of June, and after a few days the foundation became so bad that we were obliged to stop until a better foundation was built; this caused a delay of six weeks. We began stamping again on the 4th of August, with four heads, which are more than sufficient to supply the six pans; when the 16 heads are at work we shall be able, with the aid of the crushing-mill and edge-breaker, to reduce 40 tons a-day. Six of Mr. Mosheimer's amalgamating pans are now in full work on the poor quartz, and one on the rich; the six pans were started on the 4th of August, and after a fortnight's seasoning regular results are expected to be sent to the office. Through the pan which is used for the rich ore we last week worked 1648 lbs. of the poor stuff from the stamps, and at the same time passed 1568 lbs. of the same stuff through two of the Britton's, working both quantities in the same time—61 hours. The results are, from—Mr. Mosheimer's pan, 1 oz. 16 dwts. 10 grs.; two Britten's machines, 5 dwts. 7 grs. The percussion-table we are putting up in the shed, above the amalgamators, and close to the stamps; when this is at work, we shall pass the stuff over to be concentrated direct from the stamps; as only the concentrated stuff will be passed through the amalgamators, we shall be able to work a much larger quantity than we do at present. The foundation for the steam hammer is nearly ready; the hammer will be here to-morrow, and it will take ten days or a fortnight to erect. The weather was so bad last week, we were unable to complete the foundation for the turbine, but hope to in a few days.—J. Remfry.

The Chairman remarked that it was now his duty to propose that the report and accounts be received and adopted, which having been seconded by Mr. Crosbie, was put, and carried unanimously.——Mr. Gillman (managing director) said, as he had visited the mine several times since the last meeting, he should be happy to afford the shareholders any information that might be desired.——Mr. Crosbie enquired if the operations at the mine had not been somewhat delayed from want of water?——Mr. Gillman could not say there had been an unusual deficiency of water, but they had been erecting machinery, with the view of working the poor quartz in quantity, seeing that they did not rely upon a continuance of rich quartz. They had rich quartz—in fact, two pans were kept exclusively for that class of ore—but there was no doubt they must rely upon the working of the poor ore in quantity. There was no question, if their operations were carried on upon such an extensive scale as at St. John del Rey, they would probably require steam-power: but 40 or 50 tons of ore per day could be reduced by water-power. He might mention that it was contemplated by the directors to make a reservoir; and it would be absolutely necessary to construct a tramway from the adits—where there were accumulations of ore—to the works. But no great outlay would be incurred until results proved that the right system of extracting the gold had been adopted. Their present establishment was capable of crushing 40 or 50 tons per day, but their amalgamating power, as yet, was only equal to 4 or 5 tons per day. One reason who the directors had moved so cautiously, arose from the fact that unless they could rely upon the gold for the outlay that would be incurred in erecting these new works, they would be obliged to make a call.

A Proprietor enquired the cost per ton of the amalgamating power?——The Chairman said sufficient progress had not been yet made to answer that question.——Mr. Gillman said he thought he might state that if they got 1 oz. of gold per ton of ore upon 25 tons per week, the amount realised would exceed the present cost by about 100*l.*——Mr. Warwick wished to know the probable cost of erecting works capable of amalgamating 40 or 50 tons per day?——Mr. Gillman replied, that the probable cost would be about 4000*l.* or 5000*l.*

Mr. Warwick enquired if he were to understand that only 100*l.* had been realised during the last six months?——Mr. Gillman did not think it would amount to that, because some part of the balance had been expended. They had received but 145 ozs., although subsequently 100 ozs. more had been received. The last cost-sheet amounted to 500*l.*, but of that 150*l.* or 200*l.* was for machinery. He estimated that 350*l.* or 400*l.* would cover the monthly costs.——Mr. Warwick asked to what were they to look for dividends?——Mr. Gillman replied from an extended scale of operations. If the crushing of 25 tons per day succeeded in yielding 1 oz. to the ton, there could be no doubt, from the quantity of ore there was in the property, the directors would feel themselves justified in erecting ample machinery.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated that he could not give any reason why the shares were not quoted in the newspapers. So far as he was personally concerned, he did not look to the price of the shares, but to the mine. He looked forward for the next few weeks with a great deal of interest, for he thought they would be able to report satisfactorily as to the machinery at present in operation. He reminded the meeting that during a considerable period of time they had not been in a position to work at all, as the machinery was being erected, and a great deal of surface work done, the whole of which was, of course, necessary to the extraction of gold. There was no doubt there was an unlimited quantity of quartz, which their past experience told them would give about 1 oz. of gold to the ton, exclusive of the rich ore. There was no doubt that for continual results they must look to the lower class ore.——Mr. Warwick enquired the reason that the same system of extracting gold as was used at St. John del Rey had not been adopted at the Vigra and Clogau Works?

Mr. Mosheimer explained that the plan adopted at St. John del Rey was the primitive mode of working ores adopted in South America, Mexico, and California, but since then other modes had been adopted, the last being his invention, which was at the present time most extensively employed throughout California. By the use of his invention gold could be extracted at a much cheaper rate than hitherto. As he had extracted large quantities of gold from "tailings," or refuse, which he had purchased on his own account, there could be no question that his process was far superior to the methods originally employed. He would like to purchase some of the St. John del Rey "tailings," as he felt certain he could extract gold therefrom, and at the same time he was prepared to give 1 oz. of gold for every similar quantity extracted from his "tailings."

Mr. Crosbie thought the directors were entitled to the best thanks of the shareholders for the cautious, prudent, and economical course that had been pursued, and, therefore he would propose that the best thanks of the proprietors be accorded to the directors.——Mr. Lattie seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, having acknowledged the vote, stated that if the board had tried but half of the plans recommended for the extraction of gold, the shareholders would have been called upon to supply funds to the extent of some pounds per share. But the anxiety of the board was to see their way clearly before embarking in any plan; and if the plan at present adopted should not answer their expectations, the outlay would not be very large. For himself, he must confess that in the first instance he was somewhat prejudiced against the plan, although he had no real reason for being so; but when he saw the apparatus in operation—that the whole of the working proceeded smoothly, and that the system seemed so reasonable—his opinion was altogether changed. He should be very much disappointed if it did not answer all the expectations formed of it, and bring about that success which all so much desired.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Winchester-buildings, on Thursday,—Mr. J. Balster in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last approved, a statement of accounts for three months, ending with June, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit			£ 362	1	0
April, May, and June tin ores			4326	12	4
Other ores			125	17	6=£1814 10 10
April, May, and June cost			£4024	5	10
Sundry disbursements			36	15	11= 4061 1 9
Leaving credit balance					£ 753 9 1

There was a balance of assets over liabilities of 918*l.* 4s. 3d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Aug. 25.—Matthews's Shaft: The branches in the 102, east of Matthews's, are composed of quartz, mundic, wolfram, and tin ore, worth 6*l.* per fathom. There are 16 men stoping in back of this level, in tin ground worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 92 east the branches are producing stones of tin, and are promising for an improvement. At the Tye, or 30, we are cross-cutting south from the former driving, and have intersected several branches of tin ore, worth about 7*l.* per fm. We shall lay open the same for stoping as fast as possible. There are 12 men stoping below the 30, in tin ground worth 7*l.* per fathom. There are 16 men stoping below the 70, west of Betteley's shaft, in tin ground worth 8*l.* per fm.—Brenton's Shaft: The branches in the 60, west of Brenton's shaft, are worth 13*l.* per fm. We expect to reach the western cross-course in this level by driving some 4 or 5 fathoms. There are 10 men stoping below the 60, in tin ground worth about 8*l.* per fm. In the 50, west of Brenton's, and west of the cross-course, the branches are worth 14*l.* per fm.; this end has lately passed through a small cross-course, to the west of which the branches are more productive. The branches in the 40, west of Brenton's, are worth 16*l.* per fm. for the part carried; there are more branches yet to the north, which will be taken down in stoping. We have six men stoping behind this level, in tin ground worth 10*l.* per fm. There are three stopes working in back of the 40 by 24 men, in tin ground worth 10*l.* per fm. We have eight men stoping in back of the 30, in tin ground worth 9*l.* per fm. Hooper's rise is up 6½ fms. above the 20, the branches in which are worth about 12*l.* per fm. We have about 3½ fms. more to rise and sink to make a communication with Stephens's winze, sinking below the adit, and which is down 6½ fms., the branches in which are producing some good work for tin. We hope to make a communication with those points in about three weeks; this will lay open an extensive piece of profitable tin ground. We are stoping the bottom of the 102, west of Matthews's shaft, in order to drain Matthews's tip-plat, and thus send the water from the eastern part of the mine direct to Betteley's pumping-engine. This will relieve the large water-wheel (45 ft. diameter) from pumping, and we then purpose fixing a drawing-machine to this wheel, and draw the tinstuff from Matthews's shaft by water-power, so as to save the cost of steam, our object being to draw all the tinstuff throughout the mine by water-power, if possible, which will effect a considerable saving. Matthews's engine could then be occupied full time as a crusher, which would enable us to sample more tinstuff as the western ground becomes properly developed. We are driving west on No. 3 copper lode, in the 70, from No. 1 cross-cut; the lode at this point is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, elvan, &c., and will produce ½ ton of good copper ore per fathom. By driving on the lode we find the bearing to have changed in a more northerly direction; consequently, No. 2 cross-cut is not sufficiently advanced to take the lode. We shall resume the cross-cut, and continue the driving on the course of the lode at the same time. The western levels in this mine continue productive, and we are laying open much more stoping ground than is being taken away, so that with an increase of surface water we shall increase our samplings. At the present time our surface water is so scarce for stamping and dressing that we cannot work any of the water-stamps, which accounts for the sales of tin being somewhat less than usual. The general prospects of the mine are improving, particularly west. We have employed in and on the mines 403 persons.—Thomas Gregory, James Hoskin.

The Chairman having stated that he believed the accounts would be found perfectly correct, moved that they be passed and allowed; which having been seconded by Mr. Rowlands, was put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in answer to a question, stated that the funds would not allow them to declare a dividend; but he might mention that the reason more tin had not been sold arose from the fact that they had been unable to get a sufficiency of water with which to dress the ore.

Mr. Richard Hawke said that the "holing" of the two shafts would prove of the utmost importance to the future of that mine, inasmuch as one water-wheel would be set free. When that was accomplished, there would be an ample supply of water for all their requirements. He was upon the mine some six weeks since, when Capt. Gregory pointed out the importance of holing these two shafts, by which the water would go back from one shaft to another, and one water-wheel could be used, without additional cost, for dressing and stamping purposes.

Mr. W. C. Vivian said the fact referred to in the report, that more valuable ground was being opened in the western part of the sett, justified the assumption that the returns would soon be permanently increased.

Mr. Richard Hawke thought there were good reasons for hoping that in about three or four months from the present time the payment of regular dividends would be commenced. He based his opinion upon the circumstance to which he had just alluded.

The committee of management were re-elected.

The resolution passed at the special general meeting, held on May 26, to the following effect, was then read:—"That the West Drake Walls sett be worked as a separate adventure, and that the shareholders of the Drake Walls Mining Company be offered a similar interest in the undertaking as they now hold in the Drake Walls Mines; that the West Drake Walls Company be divided into 12,800 parts or shares; and that the shares of the West Drake Walls adventure be offered *pro rata* to the registered shareholders, as on the books this day; and that such shareholders be requested to signify in writing, addressed to the secretary, the acceptance or otherwise of the *pro rata* interest on or previously to the 15th of June next, and that the result be reported at the next general meeting."

The Chairman stated that the shareholders had signified in writing their acceptance, or intention to accept, of shares to the extent of upwards of 8600 in the adventure proposed to be formed for working the West Drake Walls sett, but he thought it would be better, before entering upon that question, that the report of the agents should be read.

The report was read, as follows:—

Aug. 25.—Agreeably with your instructions, we have laid open the copper lode in this sett by a shallow adit; the lode presents the same promising appearance, being composed of gossan, capel, quartz, mundic, and a little copper ore in places; altogether of a very promising character. Some 100 fms. north of this lode we have intersected the Drake-walls branches, or tin lode, on which we have sunk a trial shaft. We are pleased to inform you those branches are producing saving work for tin, and there is every indication we shall be able to raise tin ore at once, by only sinking the engine-shaft 20 fms.; the ground is very favourable for progress, as well as the production of mineral. We are now in a position to recommend the purchase and erection of a 26-in. or 30-in. cylinder rotary steam-engine, for the purpose of pumping, winding, and stamping of tin ores. On receiving the necessary instructions, we would at once commence an engine-shaft, so as to prove the lodes and lay open this valuable property without delay; there is every indication of making early and important discoveries.—T. Gregory, J. Hoskin.

The Chairman said, from the recommendation of the solicitor of the company, it would seem that the first step that could be taken in connection with the division of the sett would be to call a special general meeting of the Drake Walls shareholders, for the purpose of passing a resolution to dispose of a certain portion of the sett; and that being the case, the solicitor had drawn up a resolution, which he would submit.

Mr. Bernard stated that, according to the 33d clause of the company's rules, any portion of the sett could be disposed of, if the sanction and authority of a general meeting to do so had been obtained; therefore, the committee had agreed to submit the following resolution:—

"That the committee be requested to convene a general meeting of the company, for the special purpose of authorising the committee to sell or otherwise dispose of the West Drake Walls sett, and any other part or parts of the company's mines necessary or convenient in the opinion of the committee to be held with the said sett, together with such rights, easements, and privileges as they shall deem expedient, and at such price and on such terms and conditions generally as they shall think fit, or the meeting shall decide; the committee being instructed in making such sale to give effect as far as possible to the resolution of the special meeting of May 26 last, and for the further special purpose of authorising any other sale or any other acts and deeds in reference to the proposed sale or any other sale, as the meeting may think fit."

Mr. Vivian supposed that the present resolution had been proposed with the view of preventing legal difficulties hereafter.——Mr. Bernard said by adopting the plan now proposed no legal difficulty could possibly arise.——A Proprietor imagined that the course now proposed to be adopted should have been taken in the first instance.——Mr. Bernard thought not, for all that had been done up to the present time was the giving notice to every shareholder what a special general meeting had decided upon.

The Chairman said, at the meeting proposed to be convened power would be given to dispose of a portion of the sett to a new company, who might be shareholders in this present company. It was necessary to do it in such a manner as to keep the adventures perfectly separate.

The resolution having been proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Richard

HAWKE, was put and carried unanimously.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PLATANO MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of mining engineers, private investors, and gentlemen interested in the development of the mineral resources of the Island of St. Domingo, was held at 36, Cannon-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. LEE STEVENS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of presenting from practical authorities and others all the information that it was possible to collect in connection with the mineral resources of the Island of St. Domingo, a proposition having been made to him some twelve months since for the purchase of an estate in that island, said to possess great mineral wealth. From the time that proposition was made, he had devoted considerable time in obtaining from different sources all the facts that could be collected about this mineral estate before inviting the public to join him in its development. Several reports upon the Platano Mines had been published in the *Mining Journal*, his object in publishing them having been this—if there was anything in them derogatory to his proposition, that it should be pointed out, or if there was anything assumed that there was no right to assume, that that it should be controverted. But nothing had in any way been urged against these publications, but, on the contrary, by communications which he had had upon the subject with mining engineers who held a high reputation in this country, he could confidently affirm that every statement in those reports was fully verified. There were reports in favour of these mines from Prof. Ansted, Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro (Inspector General of the Cuba Mines, commissioned to report on the mineral resources of St. Domingo by the Spanish Government), Col. T. S. Heneken, of St. Domingo, and Messrs. John Pooley and Thomas Husband, mining captains of Cornwall, who had been employed on the copper lodes of El Platanito. He then read a further letter from Prof. Ansted, which stated that he considered the mining district of El Platanito well worthy of commercial enterprise—there was no doubt the whole neighbourhood was mining ground, and that both gold and copper had been obtained from the district by the Spanards. And so far as Col. Heneken was concerned, the most perfect confidence might be placed in the whole of his statements, for he had not only been a long resident in the island, but was in every respect quite capable of forming an opinion upon the intrinsic value of the mines. A letter was also read from Mr. Josiah Hitchins, confirmatory of the favourable opinions expressed of the property by the other accredited authorities. He (the Chairman) said, after all corroborative testimony as to the productive character of these rich mines had that been adduced, he had no hesitation in recommending this undertaking to the attention of his friends, and at the proper time he certainly should also feel no hesitation in calling upon the public to contribute the remainder of the necessary capital of the company. He stood upon these grounds: the property offered was indisputably rich in mineral productiveness; it was freehold, and desirably situated, being about five miles from a navigable river, at the mouth of which was a port, whence the produce could be brought to England at about 3*l.* per ton. He then produced a certificate of assay made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, from some samples of ore from the El Platanito Mines, which produced 46 per cent. of pure copper. He might mention that the samples which had been assayed were not picked specimens, but were taken from a regular course of ore, and could not be brought from elsewhere, seeing that they were dissimilar from ore in any other part of the world, even in Cuba. Another sample assayed gave 7 per cent., but that class of ore would be reduced on the spot, and brought up to a produce of something like 16 or 18 per cent. He then alluded to the fact that he had derived much valuable information upon the subject from Capt. Sampson Vivian, who had been engaged in mining in the tropics for a considerable period; and although he had never been upon the spot, knew enough of the island to give a competent opinion as to its mineral resources.

Capt. SAMPSON VIVIAN said he had carefully examined the whole of the reports, and there was no question that the strata referred to were very congenial for the production of large deposits of copper ore. Grey copper especially was generally found in connection with greenstone and killas. He was perfectly acquainted with the geological formations both in Cornwall, Canada, the United States, and in Jamaica, and he must confess he could desire nothing better than the samples of ore he had seen in that office.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had said nothing about the specimens of gold, for his plan was first to develope the property for copper. It might, however, be as well to inform the meeting that there were before them specimens of gold from the property, which were much superior to many upon which companies in this country had been formed.

Proposed by Captain SAMPSON VIVIAN, seconded by Mr. ADAM MURRAY, mining engineer—"That the reports of Colonel T. S. Heneken, of Santo Domingo, and of Messrs. John Pooley and Thomas Husband, mining captains, of Cornwall, employed by him on the copper lodes, &c., of El Platanito, are very satisfactorily verified by the reports of Professor Ansted and of Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro, Inspector-General of the Cuba Mines, commissioned to report on the mineral resources of Santo Domingo by the Spanish Government."

Mr. EVAN HOPKINS said that all the documents appeared so straightforward and clear, that remarks from him were unnecessary. He had never been in St. Domingo, but there was no question about the truthfulness of the reports.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that before the next resolution was submitted, he would put a few leading questions to Capt. Husband, who some time since was employed at these mines.——Capt. HUSBAND, in reply, stated that he well knew these mines in St. Domingo. He was one of those who assisted in breaking from the estate of El Platanito the samples of ore he now saw in that office; they were not what were called specimens, but fair samples of the courses of ore. Some of the samples were taken from the refuse. The produce from the mines could be conveyed down a navigable river to the port, a distance of five miles. When operations were recommenced, he should suggest that they be began—firstly, at El Hoyo; and secondly, at lodes 1 and 5, on the southern side, at Bartolo shaft. He was prepared to go out to St. Domingo, if requisite, and develope the property, which he had no doubt would yield remunerative returns. As regards the climate, it was very healthy; the temperature averaged from 95° to 75° in the summer. Upon the estate there was abundance of timber of good quality.

Mr. ADAM MURRAY enquired if the stratification were killas?—Capt. HUSBAND replied in the affimative.——Mr. ADAM MURRAY enquired the general dip of the killas?—Mr. E. HOPKINS replied that it was more or less upon the edge.——Capt. HUSBAND said it was a light-coloured killas, stained with green oxide.——Mr. EVAN HOPKINS said it was primary slate.——Mr. ADAM MURRAY supposed that the stratification was somewhat similar to that in the South of Ireland.——Mr. EVAN HOPKINS said that the stratification was more like that in the North of Ireland than in the South. The stratification was more or less north and south.——Mr. ADAM MURRAY said he was quite satisfied with Capt. HUSBAND'S replies.

The following resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, mining engineer, seconded by Mr. SWINBORNE J. BOND,—"That the identification, by Captain Thomas Husband, of the ore in its natural condition, exhibited to this meeting as samples of the produce from the eight copper lodes and their feeders at El Platanito, and as being precisely conformable with the ores thence consigned to Messrs. Richardson, of Swansea, and the detailed information given by him of the character, progress, and prospects of the mines, should be accepted as conclusive evidence of the great local advantages, essential condition, and highly profitable nature of the undertaking."

Proposed by Mr. HENRY NESBITT, seconded by Mr. H. W. MACKRETH—"That the prospectus for the formation of a company to purchase the freehold estate of El Platanito, and realise its mineral wealth, founded on the preceding resolutions, and now submitted to this meeting, is deserving of private encouragement and public confidence and support."

The CHAIRMAN, having thanked the gentlemen present for their attention and co-operation upon this occasion, the proceedings terminated.

PORTUGAL.—The *Commercio de Lisboa*, in its number of the 13th inst., in extracting from our columns the report of the dinner given by the Portugal Iron and Coal Company to the Duke of Saldanha, prefaces it with the following remarks:—"We have withdrawn our article of to-day in order to insert the following extract from the *Mining Journal*, which extract refers to a banquet given in England to Marshal Duke of Saldanha, by the directors of the Coal and Iron Company of Portugal, and other gentlemen of distinction. It must be pleasing to the Portuguese Government to hear the flattering way in which the venerable duke spoke of the conduct of the said Government towards undertakings of recognised advantage to this country. The Duke gladly acknowledges that, *in spite of its detractors, the Government* has much at heart the development of mineral industry in the country. In the following lines our readers will find a description of what passed on the occasion of this splendid banquet."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF MAGNETIC IRON IN SWEDEN.—It is reported that a vein of magnetic iron, some feet in thickness, has been discovered traversing a mountain on the left bank of the River Bantusjoki, in lat. 67½° north, long. 39¾° east, which is, probably, the richest of all known sources of natural magnets. Put in connection with the galvanometer, some of these natural magnets produced a deviation of from 10 to 15°, and very short contact sufficed to convert a piece of iron into a magnet capable of sustaining a considerable weight. It is stated that natural magnets of 400 lbs. weight are obtainable from the vein.

A NEW GOLD SAVER.—Mr. J. W. Williams, of Nevada City, has lately invented and set to work a new "gold saver," which is thus described in the Nevada *Transcript*:—The invention consists of a grand pan, probably 3 ft. in diameter on the bottom, widening out towards the top, and about 16 or 18 in. in depth. The pan has a bottom of peculiar construction, and in it all the crushed quartz that comes from the stampers is ground by a process we will attempt to describe. The water and the crushed quartz pass through a heavy iron apparatus, that revolves horizontally. Upon the bottom of this are shoes, ingeniously arranged to grind the particles of rock to an impalpable powder on the bottom of the pan, which is covered to some depth with quicksilver. The shoes work over the entire bottom of the pan. Between the revolving cylinder and the rim of the pan is a space of some 8 in., or more, divided into two parts by a hoop, or bottomless pan, which extends down to the quicksilver, allowing the grinding *feet* to move around under it. The appearance on the surface of the concern is that of two pans, one within the other, and 4 in. from it, and a cylinder of iron revolving around the inner one. Between the cylinder and the inner pan is a space of (say) 4 in., in which the water and dirt is violently agitated by the moving cylinder, but between the outer and inner pan the water is still, and this still water is one of the best features of the invention, as it enables all the finer particles of gold to settle there. The water discharges from a depression in the top of the grand pan, and mercurialised copper plates, over which it flows for a distance of 15 ft, afterwards showing not a trace of gold—a pretty sure indication that the pan does the work for which it was designed. A glass of water dipped from between the two pans, when allowed to settle, exhibits a mud almost as gritless as soft soap. The machine runs constantly without any care, and it is reported that it never clogs, or gets out of repair, except by the natural wear of the parts. Some men, professedly familiar with quartz mining, are sanguine that the machine is just what has been required to save gold, and predict for it great success. It looks simple, cheap, and rational in any aspect in which it may be viewed, and it is claimed that experience so far in its use demonstrates its superiority over any other apparatus for saving gold.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—PAINFUL DISEASES.—Many simple maladies are permitted to become virulent through persons' reluctance to expose their infirmities to another. For rightly using Holloway's esteemed remedies no counsellor is necessary; no advice beyond that contained in the "accompanying directions" is required. Piles, fistulas, and many other ailments which demand secrecy, can be safely conducted by Holloway's Ointment and Pills to an easy and permanent cure. They can be confidently applied in the most painful, irritating, and dangerous diseases; they purify, soothe, cool, heal, and radically cure when any treatment short of producing these combined effects must result in unsuccessful, if not disastrious, consequences. The severest sufferers of every class have been restored by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal Mine is looking remarkably well. They have a fine course of ore at Ivey's shaft. The bottom levels in Metal shaft also look well. The addition of productive ground at Ivey's shaft, added to the long run of ore ground opened out in the lower levels of Metal shaft, must put this mine in a good position.

EAST CARADON.—On Friday last an alleged discovery was made of a lode said to be worth 25*l.* per fathom. On Saturday very large numbers of shares were bought, chiefly by one broker. On Monday the information was vouchsafed to the Mining Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and the shareholders. Comment is needless. Jobbing does not express the meaning.—TRUTH: *Liskeard, Aug.* 26.

WEST POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.—We notice that the directors of this company, to which the attention of our readers has been called as a very excellent investment, have resolved to close the share list on Friday, Sept. 11. Applications for the unallotted shares must, therefore, be forwarded to the bankers, or to Mr. Carthew, 12, Bucklersbury, London, on or before that date.

AT NORTH JANE they sold again on Saturday a month's produce of silver gossans, which realised 144*l.* 15s. 9d. They have a good lode of the same in the winze under the 17, at Ready Money shaft. Altogether the prospects of the mine are considered cheering.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—At the meeting on Aug. 21, it was reported that the 120 east was worth 5*l.* per fathom, having been 20*l.* and 15*l.* per fm., though yet 15 fathoms from being under the main run of ore ground in the levels above. This week the lode in this end has again improved to 10*l.* per fm. This is most important.

WEST GREAT WORK.—This mine is situated in the heart of a rich tin district, and bids fair to prove a great success. The neighbouring mines, Great Work, Wheal Gryils, Hallamaning, Godolphin Bridge, &c., have all made large returns of tin and paid dividends, and Trencrom Moor Mine, within the limits of West Great Work sett, was formerly worked to the depth of 70 fms., and yielding large returns of tin and copper. West Great Work is now making regular returns of tin, and every point of operation is improving.

TYWARNHAILE.—The 285 tons of ore sold on Thursday for 1413*l.* 12s., which is an average of nearly 5*l.* per ton, notwithstanding the low standard. This is very satisfactory.

PROSPER UNITED.—These mines continue to look very well. There is a new improvement in the 60, west of Hill's shaft, where the lode is worth at least 20*l.* per fathom. The 70 west is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, but a north part of the lode has been discovered, containing saving work.

EAST GREAT WORK.—The share list for this company closes on September 10. We understand that the shares already applied for are sufficient to form the company; intending investors should, therefore, at once apply for the remainder.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for July:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen .....Tons	35	6½	2·275
Raipas.....	36	5	1·800
Old Mine	150	4¼	6·375
United Mines.....	12	5	0·600
Total .....Tons	233		11·050

Mining Report from July 22 to Aug. 6.

QUÆNANGEN.—Lode E: The accounts received since our return from this place last week are highly encouraging. The lode in the 10 west continues rather irregular in size, but it is composed of yellow and purple ore of excellent quality. The stope in the roof is also yielding fine work, so that these points at present exhibit unusually good prospects; there is no change at other places in this lode calling for remark. We intended to have began the winze in the bottom of the adit east ore this, but on clearing away the rubbish for the proposed adit at C a lode was discovered after working a couple of days, which has since absorbed our extra hands and attention; it is apparently a large and very promising one. Some splendid specimens of yellow ore, in fact about ¼ ton, have been broken from the back, which are found associated with the gossan; whether it is lode C, or another district vein, we cannot say as yet; its character is very similar to that of C, but it must have made an unusual bend or warp for its back to have been found so far west; besides, no trace of it can be seen down over the hill, where the bare rock is mostly exposed. We shall use every energy in laying it open as much as possible while the fine weather lasts, and only hope the result will be as satisfactory as since we began, which is scarcely a week ago.

RAIPAS.—In the shallow adit foot stope the ore continues much disseminated through the vein stone, but the lode is tolerably regular, and is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope above the 10, on the heavy spar lode, looks tolerably well, which yields from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fm. In the foot stope in this level the lode is 15 in. wide, with yellow ore intermixed throughout, full 2 tons per fm.

OLD MINE.—In the 10 south the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth about 1½ ton of ore per fm. There is a slide in the hanging side, which will probably shift the lode a little, but as these are of frequent occurrence in this part of the mine we do not apprehend any serious consequence. The stope in the side roof of this level yield on an average 3 tons of ore per fm. The foot stope joining the rise, and No. 1 side ditto, further north, still looks well, where the lode is 8 to 10 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. In the northern workings, above and below the 5, the lode continues large, being from 8 to 12 ft. wide, and in places good deposits of mineral are met with, particularly against the footwall, where ramifications make off into the adjoining rock. The dressing and other surface work is progressing satisfactorily. There is no material change to note in Carr's adit; the ground unusually stiff.

UNITED MINES.—The surface working at Ward's still holds out very promising indications, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a good intermixture of orey work; should this place continue as promising as at present we shall employ a little more force, to lay it open as much as possible before the return of winter. The usual tribute operations are being carried on here and at Woodfall's, but of late the returns have been below the average; some of the pitches, however, look promising. Our general prospects continue cheering. The abstract of accounts will accompany this, which shows an expenditure of $8901 1 15 on account of mining for the last quarter.—C. TRELEASE.

LINARES.—Pozo Ancho, Aug. 17: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The lode in 95, west of No. 129 winze, is still small and poor, but looking a shade better than stated in last report. In the cross-cut south, in the 85, we have not intersected any branch or lode as yet, and the water is still issuing freely. The 61, east of Isidora's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the same level, west of Roble's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the 51, west of Crosby's shaft, is worth 2½ tons per fm. Nothing has been done in these last mentioned levels for the past week, in consequence of our being obliged to change the boiler at Warne's engine-shaft; the engine is again set to work, and we hope the water will again be in fork in a week or ten days from this date.—East of Engine-shaft: In the 95, east of Vidal's winze, the lode is still poor. In the 85, east of Montes' cross-cnt, the lode is still small and poor, and the ground hard for driving. The lode in the 85, east of Patricio's winze, is a little improved; it is composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 1½ ton per fm. In the 85, west of Jaime's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm., and looking more promising than when last reported. In the 85, east of the same winze, the lode is large, and spotted throughout with lead, but not to value. The lode in the 75, east of Gabriel's winze, is still very poor. In the 75, west of Field's cross-cut, the lode is much the same as when last reported, worth ¾ ton per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the 85, east of Ortega's winze, is improved, and looking very promising; composed of quartz and lead ore, worth for the latter 1½ ton per fm. In the 75, east of Field's shaft, the lode is producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 65, east and west of San Jose's cross-cut, both lodes are split into two branches, composed of gossan and lead ore, about 1 ton per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: In the engine-shaft, below the 95, the men are still going on satisfactorily. The cutting down of Crosby's shaft is nearly completed to the first, or 20 fm. level. Santanio's winze, below the 50, will shortly be communicated to the 61; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in No. 130 winze is worth ½ ton per fm., and looking very promising for further improvement.

FORTUNA.—Aug. 15: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's engine-shaft: The 100, east of Clavel's sump-winze, is still poor. In the 100, west of same winze, the lode is large and open, consisting of decomposed granite, quartz, and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of Zamora's winze, contains a little ore, but not to value. In the 80, west of Santana's winze, the lode is again interrupted by cross-joints. In the 70, west of Guilermo's winze, the lode and ground have very much improved during the last few days, and is now worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of Salvador's winze, is looking more open and kindly than it has for some time past.—East of Taylor's engine-shaft: The 55, east of Lazara's wine, is still in disordered ground. The lode in the 45, east of Jose's winze, is producing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 30, east of Domingo's winze, the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom, but rather declined in value since our last report.—Shafts and Winzes: The men are engaged in casing and dividing Lowndes's shaft. In Judd's shaft, below the 55, there is a small branch on the south wall, but the main part of the lodo is standing to the north. The lode in Canila's winze, below the 45, is small and poor. In Gonzale's winze, below the 90, there is a large lode, consisting of decomposed granite, quartz, and lead ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in Garcia's winze, below the 20, is worth 1¾ ton per fathom, underlying very fast north. In Pascual's winze, below the 45, the lode is split up into small branches, altogether worth 1 ton per fm.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 75, west of Joaquim's winze, there is nothing worthy of notice since our last report. The 65, west of Alcalde's winze, is opening out good tribute ground, having a lode compact and firm, and worth 2¼ tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of Baldez' winze, is very compact and regular, worth 2 tons per fathom, and the ground moderately easy for driving. In the 45, west of San Carlo's winze, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of granite, quartz, and lead ore, worth of the latter 1½ ton per fathom. In the 30, west of same shaft, the lode is very regular, and worth 1 ton per fathom.—East of Morris's Engine-shaft: In the 75, east of Gregorio's winze, there is a fine lode, worth 2 tons per fathom, composed of gossan, quartz, and lead, but rather declined in value since last report. The 65, east of Cologan's shaft, is communicated with Biciana's winze, and the men will commence to drive east of the said winze in a few days; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 55, east of San Pablo's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of granite, gossan, quartz, and lead ore, worth of the latter 2 tons per fathom. The 55, east of Gine's winze, is communicated with Parra's winze, and the men are cutting down the bottom of the winze in order to drive east. The lode in the 45, east of San Miguel's winze, is still small, and the ground hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: In Morris's engine-shaft, below the 75, the lode is still large and kindly, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in Buenos Amigo's shaft, below the 55, is very compact and regular, worth 2¼ tons per fathom. In Sanchez' winze, below the 55, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and lead ore. Alejandro's winze, which is still in old workings, is situated 46 varas west of San Carlo's shaft, in order to ventilate the 30 fm. level west, and also to prove the ground standing in that direction. During the past week we have had a long stop at the Canada Incosa engine, for the purpose of cleansing the boiler and flues, and for putting in the new boiler, and getting it to work.

VALLANZASCA GOLD.—The manager writes: The reports of Captains Thomas and James Roberts will give you a full statement as to our progress here. Our trials with the experimental new mills, for the grinding and amalgamating of the ore, has been very satisfactory. We have still some modifications to make to perfect the amalgamating machine; but even now, when its operation is compared with that of the old mills, a great saving of time and labour, and a greater production of gold, is found to be effected by it. The ingot of gold obtained from the irregular working of a few of the old mills will show that even the very poorest and refuse ores of the mines from which it was produced contain an important quantity of the precious metal.

— Thomas Roberts, James Roberts: We have this day made a trial of the new experimental machinery for replacing the Italian amalgamating mills, and happy to report they work well. The segment mill, which we consider to be an entirely new machine, has given such results as to prove there is no doubt but that it is superior to grinding auriferous ore to any mill at present in use: 15 of the old mills, working upon ½ ton of ore from the Cava Vecchia, produced 90 grammes of gold amalgam, while the new mill, from only ¼ ton of the same ore, gave 57 grammes of gold amalgam. We melted today the amalgam, which yielded 615 grammes of gold, obtained by working over about 50 tons poor refuse ore lying about the establishment. It is not intended to operate largely upon the good ore now coming from the mine until the improved machinery is provided. Our progress at the mines since our last report has been important. The tramways of the Piazza Nuova, Albasini, and Cava Vecchia levels are completed so far as their widening has been accomplished. The tramway of the Piazza Nuova level has been advanced, and in the bottom of this level we have discovered a lode 8 ft. wide, composed of auriferous quartz and pyrites. The tip-floors for the Piazza Nuova tramway are completed, and the excavations for the first shoot under these floors also finished. All the other shoots and roads necessary are under full progress, and, when terminated, there is no doubt of our ability to supply, easily, 30 tons ore per day to the new amalgamating works.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received, by telegram from Lisbon, the following report, dated Morro Velho, July:—Produce eight days of July, 8897 oits.; yield, 6·086 oits. per ton. Remittance, 85,154 oits. All going on regularly.

COPIAPO.—Geo. Matthews, July 15: Checo: In the 60, east of Price's shaft, the lode in No. 2 chiflon is split into branches, and we shall continue to sink on that which we think is the most kindly to make ore; should this branch fail, we shall drive a cross-cut to cut the other branch. The 60 fm. level stopes are yielding about 3 tons of 25 per cent. ore to the fathom. In the 60 end, driving east, the lode is 3 feet wide, 1 ft. of which is ore of about 25 per cent. We have commenced to sink a new chiflon in the 30, on the old south lode, close by Harman's shaft; the lode in this chiflon is poor. In the eastern new ground the lode in the chiflon is still producing some very good stones of ore.—Western Sett: The lode in this chiflon is still producing rich stones of ore. In the western new ground the lode in this chiflon is still poor. At present the mine is not very good, but very kindly indeed. Number of men employed in June:—Englishmen, 5; natives, 44=49 men.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, July 17: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The condition generally of this mine is nearly the same as when I last addressed you. The upper portion, worked by the regular miners, is giving more than sufficient ore for the supply of the four haciendas, but the surplus for sale, and the proportion of first-class ore, has been less. As regards the lower part of the mine, in the hands of the buscones, the improvement has been fully maintained, and these sales are good. The following are the works by the regular miners:—The pozo of San Cristobal, descending to meet the contracielo of San Joaquin; a small frente between San Joaquin and St. Domingo; La Solidad; a new pozo in St. Domingo, the frente of that name, and a frente to the south on the same level; St. Toribio; also the works of La Trinidad, San Pantaleon, and Burgos. The principal buscone points, which for some time have given a fair amount of ore, are—Los Remedias, La Purisima, Santa Teresa, and San Pablo. They are at different depths on the original vein going north-west. The level of San Juan, above these works, is being carried forward as a work of exploration, and ½ vara wide has been met with, which assays 9 marcs. This work was discontinued several years since as unproductive, after having been driven to a considerable distance without finding ore. In the last four weeks the regular miners have extracted 5323 cargas of ore, 580 cargas of which have been sold for $1087; and the buscones' 3583 cargas, sold for $17,518, half to the credit of the mine. The profit on the month of June has been $14,981 3 2, and on the three months $27,183 7 4, of which the share payable to the owners is $6040 7. The new part of the shaft has been sunk 40 varas, and a cross-cut commenced to intersect the vein, from which it is distant about 50 varas.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—July 6: Santa Ana Mines for the month of May: Cost, $14,239; returns, $12,820. The superintendent writes—The past month (May) would, without doubt, have given as good returns as April but for the stoppages caused by the pumps getting out of order. There is also an extra item of cost of $2543, for sending men home, &c. In the stopes in bottom of the 110 the lode is about 7½ ft. wide, producing rich dry stamps mineral. There are four stopes, and 16 men employed in them; stoped 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., set at an average of $65 per fm. In the stope in back of the 110, north of winze, the lode is about 7 ft. wide, producing rich dry stamps mineral; stoped 2 fms. 5 ft. 10 in.; set at 45s. per fm. In the stope in bottom of the 100, north of winze No. 3, the lode is about 5½ ft. wide, producing rich dry stamps mineral; stoped 3 ft., but it is not set for this month, on account of not having men to work it. Neither is the 80 back stope set nor worked last month for want of labourers. In the stope in back of the 100, south flookan, the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, producing good wet stamps mineral, and also good branches of dry stamps mineral; stoped 2 fms.; set at $30 per fm. The new shaft was enlarged 3 ft. above the 100 last month; it requires 4 ft. more to complete the shaft to the 100. It would have been completed last month if the men had not been required to wheel debris from the stope, and there also occurred several feast days in the month. No ground sunk below the 100; the men belonging to this station have been assisting to stope the back of the 110 and securing the stope; also stems at tackles, and taking up in the 70 fm. level from the shaft. European and native timbermen have been employed repairing the 110, 100, 90, and 80 fm. levels, fixing timber in the 110 back stope, and securing a winze below the 80; fixing timber in the 110 back stope, repairing Illingworth shaft, and attending to pitwork; also secured and cleared 9 ft. in the run in the old acequia, and timbered several fathoms in the new acequia, and sundry other work in the mine. Birchall's lode is about 1½ ft. wide, and much the same as last reported, producing small rich branches of pyrites, and a little grey silver. The ground continues to be hard and wet; driven 2 ft. 8 in.; set at $70 per fathom. Without an increase of native miners we shall make but slow progress in the underground operations, especially at the new shaft; neither can the returns be kept up without more labourers. If you look at the mine table for the last month you will find that, after deducting the surfacemen, Birchall's lode, whim-drivers, and landers, there were only 50 men employed underground, at 26 days each, and several of them are boys, who can neither use a pick or shovel. It is impossible to carry on the general work of the mine, and keep up the returns, with so few hands as we have at present, several having left last month, although the mine is about the same for richness as it was six months ago. Good profits can be realised by having sufficient labourers. I beg that you will pay your most serious attention to what I have said.—The Water in the Mine: I wish also to call your attention to the acequia from the dry stamps down to a little below the office, as I believe that all the water we have in the mine goes down this part of the acequia. Since the dry season set in the water is equally abundant, or rather increasing in the mine, as it was in the wet season. We have proved by experience that when the water is turned into another course, over the waterfall of San Juan, that we have not half the water to lift by pumping. At present the water is increasing on the pumpwork, and the pump is working very well. If the surface water is taken up properly we should not have the hindrances that we now name; there would not be water enough in the mine to supply a 4-in. lift. The prospects of the mine continue the same as last reported.—E. RIDINGTON.

KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, Aug. 8: South Sundse: The vein is showing a little native silver as we are coming from the quartz into the fahlband.—Ramsrud: The south vein during the week has yielded scheiderts; the vein in the surface stope is also showing silver.—Ramvig: At this mine we have now collected 100 tonder of malm. We shall stamp about 10 tonder in the dry way, and ascertain by several assays the contents of silver, and the loss in stamping and dressing by the present system.

CAPE COPPER.—Advices have been received from the superintendent, Mr. Steele, dated Cape Town, July 21, in which he says—"You will learn with satisfaction that the work at the mines goes on steadily, and that better results may be looked for when the horse-crusher is erected at Ookip. Spectakel was not looking so well when Capt. Clemes wrote, but this has always been a mine varying much in appearance, and probably within a month will be looking better than ever. The result of the trials at Nababeep appears satisfactory, and I believe there is every chance of another good mine being speedily developed there. I have much satisfaction in handing you the monthly returns for the past month, the first, it may justly be said, of the new management, by which you will perceive the extraction from Ookip has been 158 tons, averaging 28 per cent.; and from Spectakel, 105 tons, averaging 30 per cent." A bill of lading is forwarded for 140 tons of ore per *Ada Letitia* for Swansea, and the charter is announced of another vessel to carry 350 tons of ore to the same port.

LAGUNA.—Mr. J. R. Rule, under date July 24, writes—I am now happy to inform you that at length, after several unexpected delays, the water-wheel commenced working on the 7th inst., and on the 12th the drainage was complete, since when we have began to drive the 25 vara level eastward; and when it is driven about 6 varas from the shaft we purpose to commence sinking. In the end driving there is some good azogue ore, of which we shall be better able to speak after driving a few varas. In this mine the ores are found in bunches rather than in branches or veins. This level may be viewed as a promising work, but the main business I consider is to sink the shaft. Besides the before-mentioned work, since the drainage has been effected we have had a new wall built in the cross-cut towards the south, with a view to dam back a stream of water, which is more than half the whole quantity to be drawn at present. The masonry will be left a month to set, after which the dam will be closed, and it will be an important saving of cost in drainage, if it succeed as we expect. The water-wheel, with the small reservoir in connection, answers perfectly, and will enable us to draw water and stuff, in all probability, to 150 varas in depth.

VALGODEMARD.—J. Hoskins, Aug. 15: La Mine de St. Maurice: We are driving No. 1 gallery, on the grey copper lode, by four men, at piece work; driven 1 metre, ground very hard; the lode still continues same direction turning a little east; we have taken out some good stones of mineral from the lode since my last. We have continued sinking Long's shaft by six men, at piece work; sunk 1 metre, ground very much the same; the lode looking well, yielding good stones of grey and yellow copper, and lead mixed with blende, has every appearance of continuing the same in depth. We are stoping over the shaft in the back of No. 1 gallery, by four men, at piece work, stoped 5 metres cube; lode looking well, yielding fine blocks of grey and yellow copper ore. Continued driving and stoping on the outcrop of the grey copper lode, by two men, at day work; the lode is very irregular, with some fine stones of copper, but we cannot expect great quantities of mineral till we extend the gallery for some 20 metres to get in under the crack over the present gallery. We are driving a gallery in the upper fine grained lead lode by two men, at piece work, driven 1 metre, ground rather hard; the lode looking well; taken out a fine pile of first and second-class mineral, carrying a regular wall, with a little flookan on it, very kindly. We have continued driving the cross-cut to correspond with Long's shaft, by six men, at piece work, driven 2 metres. Since my last we have cut a lode of lead and blende, mixed with grey and yellow copper, very nearly in the same direction as the present cross-cut; we have been given to think it is the grey copper lode carried out by a slide, as being close by the crack going up and down the mountain in the ravine; when driven some 2 or 3 metres further on we shall see if this is running in the same direction as the grey copper lode. According to our measurement, we have 5 metres more to drive before we reach the lode. We are driving No. 1 gallery lead lode, by four men, at piece work, driven 3 metres; the lode very large, mineral throughout, carrying two regular walls, with a little flookan on it; the lode very regular. We are driving a cross-cut at the former forge-plat, by two men, at day work, ground very hard, driven 1½ metre; this is about 25 metres further down the mountain to correspond with No. 1 lead lode, at a distance of 15 metres. We are driving the cross-cut to cut the filion Frederick by two men, at piece work, driven 1 metre, not as yet reached the lode; rock very hard, we find some stones of ore throughout the rock. Picking and spalling the mineral, with all other operations going on the same as usual.

A letter from Pachuca, dated June 20, tells of a successful expedition sent from Mexico by Marshal Forey, under the command of Colonel Aymard of the 62d Regiment. The force consisted of 2000 infantry, 400 horse, and a section of mountain artillery. The object of the expedition was to obtain possession of Pachuca and the silver mines of Real del Monte. Pachuca, which is 60 miles from Mexico, is reached by a well-paved road through a highly cultivated country. It was known at Mexico that Pachuca had been fortified, and that it was defended by 4000 Mexicans, under the command of General Orellano. A stout resistance was consequently expected. It was known, further, that the population were ill disposed towards the French, and that they had given a most flattering reception to the fugitive General Ortega. When the French troops arrived before the gates of Pachuca, they were agreeably surprised to find that General Orellano had decamped with his small army, and that the authorities of the town were waiting to give up possession to Colonel Aymard. An hour later the French officers ate the breakfast which had been intended for General Orellano and his staff. The population of Pachuca, which is estimated at 9000, is described as being composed of adventurers from England, France, Germany, and America. The same class is to be found at Real del Monte and other mining districts. The Juarists left behind them at Pachuca a sum of 200,000 f., which they had not had time to carry off. The French will probably remain at Pachuca to protest the mining at Real del Monte, from which they expect to derive large sums.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Aug. 27: In the middle adit level east, on the north lode, we have intersected another limb of the cross-course, against which the lode has made a splice, but I hope to see it make again in no great distance driving. The last 5 ft. of the lode taken down has yielded about ¼ ton of good ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Aug. 25: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130 west. The stopes in this level are worth 3¼ tons per fathom. There is no alteration in the 115 west. Lang and Rundle's stopes, in this level, are each yielding 4½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of ore, and looking more promising than for some time past. The stopes in this level are worth 3½ tons per fathom. The stopes in the 90 fathom level west are worth 2½ tons per fathom.

BOSCAWEN.—T. Trelease, R. Giles, Aug. 25: The lode in Hunter's shaft, sinking below the 70, is about 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70, driving west of said shaft, is 18 inches wide, of a promising appearance, worth 5*l.* per fm.; the water is daily increasing, and we are in hopes that the 60 bottom will soon be drained; the lode in this level, west of Kitelee's shaft, is 18 in. wide, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the 60, west of Hunter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, of a kindly appearance. In driving east from No. 2 winze, against the 60 end, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. Sampson's lode in the 30, east of John's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with spots of copper ore. In driving the cross-cut south at this level we have intersected a branch, about 9 in. wide, composed of capels and blende, with a little copper ore; it is dipping south very rapidly; no doubt it is an offshoot from the lode. Nothing else new since our last report.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Aug. 25: The south lode in the 12, east of shaft, has improved in size and quality since last reported, and from appearances I expect a further improvement shortly. In the 12 west the ground continues hard; the lode is small and poor. The lode in the rise in back of the 24 still holds its size, about 2 ft. wide, and improved in quality; I think the lode to-day is worth full 5*l.* per fm.—Main Lode: The stope west of Vigers' shaft, in back of the 12, is turning out good saving work for tin. We are getting near a cross-course, and about this place we may expect the lode to improve in quality; the lode is now about 8 ft. wide. About 20 fathoms west of Fezzey's shaft we have resumed sinking below the adit level in order to hole to the 12 below the adit. We have from 4 to 5 fms. further to sink, which will take about four weeks from this time; I think when this is completed we shall be able to raise work of richer quality, and at a less cost. No work has been done in this part of the mine for the last 20 years.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Aug. 25: There is a change of ground in the engine-shaft; all the fissures are filled with sulphur, and the surface of the stone broken coated with the same, and in which we occasionally find small pieces of lead; this will, no doubt, cause a change in the lode at the 20, when I hope and believe that our expectations will be realised. We are making better progress in sinking this week than we have done before: therefore, I hope to see the lode at the point above referred to in a short time.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Aug. 26: Nothing new since my last.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Aug. 25: We are making fair progress in driving the cross-cuts north and south at the 80. The engine lode, in the 80 east, is small at present, and ground hard; going west the lode is 15 in. wide, with peach, mundic, and ore. The Menadue lode, in the 68 east, shows good spots of ore, but not sufficient in quantity to value.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Aug. 26; Copper shaft is now 5½ fms. below the 10; the lode at present is yielding some very good stones of copper ore, and looking very likely to improve; the stopes are yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. The cross-cut south in the 10 is not through the lode as yet; the lode in this place appears to be poor. In the cross-cut north no lode has been met with as yet. We have 80 tons of ore dressed, and I expect to make it 100 tons in about four weeks from this time, the value of which I calculate at about 150*l.* As we cannot conveniently put more than 100 tons in the storehouse at Aberystwith, I think it would be advisable to ship it as soon as the 100 tons are ready.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, R. Johns, Aug. 27: We are progressing favourably with our engine-shaft; lode 18 in. wide; the western end of the shaft is producing large stones of copper ore. No change in any other part of the mine to notice.

CORNUBIA TIN.—P. Pinch, J. Symonds, Aug. 25: Since our last report we have cut through No. 5 lode, in the 70 cross-cut, north of flat-rod shaft, which is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, carrying three or four large leaders, each yielding very good work, with beautiful spots of tin mixed through the whole size. We are pushing on the 70 cross-cut towards No. 6 lode, which we hope to intersect in about a fortnight. The stope on No. 6 lode, in the 60, is producing some rich stones of tin; lode 4 feet wide. The two stopes in the 60, on No. 4 and No. 5 lodes, are producing a large quantity of good saving work.—Trestrail's Shaft: The lode in the 50 stope is 6 feet wide, producing fair average tinstuff. In the two stopes in the 40, No. 4 lode is 5 feet wide, yielding good stones of tin. In the 30, the same lode is quite equal both in size and quality as in the level below. At Knight's shaft the three different lodes we are now working on in the 20 will average 4 feet wide, with large leaders, which are occasionally rich for tin. All the surface operations are progressing favourably, and we shall be getting on with the new additional stamps heads as fast as possible. The time for our monthly sale of tin is on Friday next, when we shall have from 5 to 6 tons.

CROOKHAVEN.—Capt. Higgins, Aug. 24: The cross-cut at the 20 continues through the spar and killas; the ground is a little easier for progress; present price 4*l.* per fm. In the cross-cut, at the 40, the ground is more compact, with bands of elvan intervening between the layers of slate; present price 5*l.* per fathom. I expect to cut through the south portion of the purple lode next week at the 7; ground harder than anticipated.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, Aug. 25: I have the satisfaction to say that we still progress very favourably with all our operations in each department of this mine. I have had two men employed some days fixing footway-plat, soilers, &c., at Dumpling shaft; this being completed, the full pare of six miners will commence driving the 20 west to-morrow morning; my expectation of good results by driving this level is not of the ordinary kind, but very confident, the lode being full 4 ft. wide, orey through out. The tributers at James' shaft have broken and sent up above 10 tons of blende during the last week, besides tin and a little copper, and the pitch looking well. The sumpmen are still engaged about their contract, which I hope they will complete this week, when I intend letting to them 9 fms., as a lump bargain; this will put the shaft 2 fms. 2 ft. below the 10 at D shaft, 4 feet of this will be for fork. The lode in the 10 ends, both east and west, is still holding good; no lode ever showed better signs for large deposits of copper and tin ores; the eastern end is good for tin, now worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin alone; I let these ends again to-day, at 30s., per fm., limited the month. The lode in gossan shaft is producing some good copper, blende, and tin ores; I could not get to see this level to-day. We have from 40 to 45 tons of blende on the floors, dressed and undressed, a large quantity of tinstuff, and some tons of copper. We sampled to-day from 12 to 13 tons of copper at Hayle of tributers' ores, this will have to be sold in a fortnight's time; the tributers have about 4 tons more on the floors; this will be sampled on the mine, as we shall sample all for the future there. I am preparing the floors to dress, and the road to take away, the ores from the D floors; in a fortnight or three weeks' time we shall have a large pile of blende, also a great number of sacks of tin for sale, which will be worth while going into the market with. On the whole, we are looking very healthy and respectable here, and I am fully expecting in about two months more we shall be very grand indeed.

— J. Seymour, Aug. 26: The lode in the 10 is now worth of all 20*l.* per fm. for tin only, besides copper and blende.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Aug. 27: We have completed the casing and dividing of Walker's shaft, cutting the plat, &c., at the 105 fm. level, and shall now commence driving the cross-cut at that level to cut the north lode. There has been no lode taken down in the 90 fm. level west, or in the winze sinking below the 75 since our last report. In the 75 west the lode is still very large, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and iron, and at the present time producing work for tin of a low quality. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, and west of the winze, is 7 ft. wide. The south, or tin part of the lode, for 3 ft. wide, is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 60 west is still 5 ft. wide, and worth 12*l* per fathom.

CWMBRANE.—J. Pollard, Aug. 27: The engine-shaft has improved since last report, now producing 1¼ ton of lead per fm. The 40 south has also improved, worth 6 cwts. per fm. The stope in back of the 40 north produces 10 cwts. per fm.; the stope, south of same, 6 cwts. per fm. The stope below the 20 south, 7 cwts. per fathom. No alteration in any of the tribute pitches. We have forwarded to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., to-day, 18 tons of rich lead ore.

DALE.—R. Niness, Aug. 27: During the past week we have sunk the new engine-shaft 9 ft., which is now 93 fms. below the surface. The rock we are going through is strongly impregnated with iron pyrites, and continues to present the same congenial appearance for ore.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thomas Neill, Aug. 25: In the 12, east of Ley's shaft, the lode is very promising, and producing good stones of ore; and looking at the lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the deep adit, which is in advance of this end, there is a fair prospect for speedy improvement in this level. In the winze sinking in bottom of the deep adit, before referred to, the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. At William and Mary, there is no change in the 34 east and west of shaft. The lode in the 22 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. There is one stope working in bottom of this level; lode therein worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the bottom of the 22, east of shaft, there are two stopes working, one producing 3 tons and the other 5 tons of good ore fm. We expect every day to communicate the 22 east to the winze sunk in the bottom of the 10. The stopes in bottom of the 10 are producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, August 26: We have cut another lode in shoding south of the one named in my last week's report. This lode is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, and cut about 40 fms. east of cross-cut adit, composed of gossan, spar, and capel, and carrying tin. This must be the lode we are expecting to cut in the adit level. By the bearing of the lode shown by shoding, we have still 2 or 3 fms. further to drive. The ground is still hard in the cross-cut end. We have six men driving with all speed, in order to see the lode as soon as possible.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—C. Williams, Aug. 24: In the cross-cut north, in the 15, the lode is improving, consisting of light-blue slate formation, blende, carbonate of lime, gossan, copper, and lead ore, of a more promising appearance than hitherto seen. The sinking of the engine-shaft is proceeding with all possible dispatch, and by the end of the month we shall complete it to its proper depth, when we shall cross-cut the lode north. The drawing and pumping engines are in excellent repair, and working well.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Aug. 26: Caunter Lode: The 50 east is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 6*l.* per fm. We have put the men in this end to cross-cut south, to see if there is more lode in this direction. The 70 east is worth fully 20*l.* per fm.; the 70 west, 12*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 70 west is worth 10*l.* per fm. In driving the 60 cross-cut south we have cut a new or south lode, which is 15 in. wide, worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom, and are driving east on its course, where it is of the same value. In the 70 we have commenced a cross-cut from the new lode towards the one just cut. In cutting plat in the 80 we have cut a branch producing good stones of ore.

— J. Seccombe, Aug. 27: Our discoveries at the present time will about equal our samplings, whatever "Truth" or any other anonymous scribbler may say; and I have pleasure in informing the shareholders that they possess a good permanent dividend mine.

EAST DYLIFFE.—J. Evans, Aug. 25: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fathoms below the bottom of the deep adit level, making 47 fathoms from surface. During the past week we have 3 feet of the lode in the shaft, but at present no south wall; this lode, so far as seen, contains branches of lead and copper ores, and on the footwall 6 in. of solid lead—the gossan contains a fair portion of silver-lead and copper ores. The tribute department remains as last reported. The dressing has been retarded, owing to the extreme dry weather for the last six weeks. We have just finished making a reservoir near the dressing-floors to receive the underground water, so that the dressing-mill is now progressing satisfactorily, having a large quantity of ore broken on the mine. Our prospects are very good, and I believe the shareholders will be rewarded with a rich and profitable mine.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Aug. 27: We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 36 and 12 fm. levels. At the 24 the lode continues to be worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No other alteration.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, Wm. Williams, J. H. Birch, Aug. 27: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 87, the lode is small, and worth 12*l.* per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. In the 87, both east and west, the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm. No change in the north branch. In the 77, east and west, the lode is producing tinstuff of low quality. In the 67 west the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 67 east the lode is poor. In the 57 east the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 47 east the lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. In No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 67 west, the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm. In No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 57 east, the lode is worth 4*l.* per fm. No change in the tribute.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Aug. 27: There is no lode taken down in Hallett's shaft since last reported. The 65 east and west are without change to notice. The stope over the 65 east is set on tribute at 7s. in 1*l.* The stope over the 65 west is also set on tribute, at 12s. in 1*l.* In the sump winze the lode is 1 ft. wide, with more quartz than usual, and not so rich for copper, worth at present 16*l.* per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The stope over the 55, east of sump winze, is worth 18*l.* per fathom. The stope over the said level, west of the sump winze, is worth 14*l.* per fathom. We sampled on Tuesday last 138 tons of our usual quality ore.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Aug. 25: Since the cutting of the branch in the 40 north we have had a great deal of friable quartz and a light coloured killas, than which nothing can be more congenial for ore; this end presents every appearance of getting near a lode. The lode in the rise above the 40 is rather smaller than last week. The stope below it continues just the same. The ground in the 55 west has improved, and the lode yields stones of ore. The eastern shaft is cleared 7½ fms. below the adit, at which point we were stopped by the water, but have now put down a lift, which commenced working to-day, and clearing will at once be resumed. Appearances throughout the mine to-day are more encouraging.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Aug. 26. We have resumed sinking the engine-shaft below the 65. The lode in the 65, east of the engine-shaft, is from 3 to 4 feet wide, a pretty looking lode, yielding from 3 to 4 tons per fm.; better indications cannot be seen. The lode in the 55 west is small. The ground in the 55 cross-cut south, towards the middle branch, is favourable for driving, and we are in daily expectation of meeting it. The stope above the 45 east is worth 8*l.* per fm. The two stopes in bottom of the 45 west are worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom each.—Middle Branch: The lode in the 45, west of the cross-course, is from 8 to 10 in. wide, yielding stones of ore.—Caunter: The lode in the 55, east of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore, and letting out water; the lode in the western end of the same level is 15 in. wide, of a very congenial quartz, &c., with stones of ore. Each of these places has a very promising appearance for making ore. The lode in the 45, east of the cross-course, is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore.—North Lode: The lode in the 45, east of cross-course, is full 18 in. wide, producing good ore; we shall have taken down the lode by Saturday, when we will advise you as to value, &c. The lode in the 45, west of cross-course, will average from 18 to 20 in. wide, producing good yellow ore, worth full 1½ ton per fm.; this is opening out good tribute ground.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, Aug. 27: The engine-shaft is in fair course of sinking, the ground therein being very congenial killas, highly favourable for the production of mineral.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 26: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 120; the ground at present is hard, and in consequence the progress is slow. In Vigar's cross-cut, in the 120 east, driving north, the north lode is cut into about 5 feet, composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, and iron, and produces occasionally stones of grey sulphate of copper ore; the lode so far as cut into has a kindly appearance. In the 120, east of Vigar's cross-cut, the part of the lode being carried is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, peach, mundic, and copper ore; the lode is improved, worth 10*l.* per fathom. George's rise, in the back of the 110, is communicated with the 100. In John's winze, sinking in the bottom of the 100, on the north part of the lode, east of Davey's cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide—unproductive. The lode in Hooper's rise, in the back of the 88, or the part carried, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel and quartz, and producing a little saving work. In the 45 east the lode is 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, and mundic, and producing occasionally a little copper ore, and promising to improve. In Harvey's rise, in the back of the 45, the part of the lode being carried is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundic, and occasionally good stones of copper ore. In William's cross-cut, in the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, driving north, the branches intersected contain strings of yellow copper ore.

— Aug. 24: In the 120 east, in Vigar's cross-cut north, I believe we have intersected the south part, or wall, of the north lode; so far as can be seen of the wall, it contains capel, iron, quartz, gossan, prian, &c. We hope to be able to report more fully on this lode in a day or two when cut into. There is no change in any other bargain to notice since last reported upon.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, C. Merratt, G. Job, Aug. 17: Bottrall's Lode: In the 280, east of Bottrall's shaft, no lode has been taken down during the past month; we intend driving this end by the side of the lode until we reach the winze now sinking below the 270, which will then give ventilation to the 280.—Trathan's Lode: In the 270, east of the same shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prian, and producing copper ore throughout, worth 16*l.* per fm.—John's Lode: In the 120, east of Cock's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper. In the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good malleable and grey copper ore, and kindly for further improvement.—Hewett's Lode: In the 200 east, west of Union shaft, in the south part of the lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. We have no improvement to notice in the north lode or in any part of the mine since our last monthly report.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Aug. 25: We are now driving by the side of the west lode, in the 100, both north and south, for the purpose of making greater progress, consequently there is no alteration in its value since our last report; we purpose taking down the lode again the latter part of the month. The east lode, in the 100 south, is about 2½ feet wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, and lead ore, and will yield of the latter about 5 or 6 cwts. per fm., with strong indications of further improvement. We have been obliged to suspend the 72 stope for the present, in consequence of having cut a stream of water in the western ground; we shall now drive a short cross-cut under the 72, in order to drain it, when we shall again resume the stope. The lode in the stope over the back of the 60 is about 9 feet wide, and at no former period has it looked better than at present, yielding 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 45, south from air-shaft, is down about 11 fms., the lode in which is still holding on, and looking well as it goes down, now yielding from 14 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Our tribute department is looking quite as well as for some time past, and we purpose sampling 140 tons of lead ore to-morrow for the past two months.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 26: In the end, driving east from No. 1 stope, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of clay, carbonate of lime, &c., and looks more kindly now than it has for some time past. The rise in back of this level being holed to the surface the men are now busily engaged securing the same with timber, and which will be completed in a few days, when we shall be able to stope each end of the rise to the best advantage. I have brought the men to-day from the western shaft to assist in this work, in order to bring it to a close as quickly as possible. The lode in the end, going west at south shaft, continues to look remarkably well, and produces a very good mixture of lead ore; this new lode is likely to turn out very well.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Aug. 22: The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking with all possible dispatch, but the ground is not quite so favourable for progress as we could wish. The erection of the steam-engine is progressing, with a limited number of hands, very satisfactorily, and all other present operations. At this dry season of the year we have not sufficient water-power to keep the mine drained at the 36, consequently there is nothing doing on the lode towards making any monthly returns, nor can there be until we have more water to work the present machinery.

GREAT BRIGAN.—Thos. Trelease, J. Edwards: The ground in the cross-cuts north and south of the engine-shaft, at the 72, is just as reported last week. The water has began to flow very freely from the north cross-cut, and is also increasing in the south. The lode in the 49, east of cross-course shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, of a kindly appearance; the lode at this level, east of Tom's shaft, is 16 in. wide, with spots of copper ore. The lode in the 43, east of Trelease's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, containing good stones of copper ore; the lode at this level, driving west of Hicks's winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the deep adit level is 1 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. We are progressing favourably with the cutting down of Highburrow shaft at the different levels. We are also making good progress in removing the Wheal Louisa engine and materials. We have drawn the pitwork to the surface, and hope to get the engine and boiler out of the house by the end of the week.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Aug. 22: The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north of shaft, is easier for driving through than it has been for many fathoms past. We have passed through a branch in this end about 10 in. wide, underlying north, composed of prian, peach, and quartz, intermixed with mundic and spots of lead and copper ores. The ground in the south cross-cut is moderately easy for driving through, and letting out some water.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Aug. 22: The lode in the 57, driving west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not of much value. The lode driving east of said shaft, at this level, is 3 ft. wide, also producing saving work of a kindly appearance; the lode at this level, west of Jenkins's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of capels and copper ore, worth for the latter 4*l.* per fathom; the lode at this level, east of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, poor. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 47, is about 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode sinking below this level, east of Jenkins's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 60, west of River shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. We have now cleared Job's shaft to the bottom of the New Brigan lode, and find the lode in this shaft about 10 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. We find all the ground stoped away to the east of said shaft for about 20 fms. in length, as low as the bottom of the said shaft; after this the ground rises up about 6 ft., where we saw the lode, which is 1 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm.; we could not see anything of the lode between this point and the shaft, neither can we give any description of the lode or its value, for the great length it has been worked away, having thus long explored the bottom of this part of the mine for about 120 fms., being east and west of said shaft, and find all the lode taken away, and not a fathom of lode left by the old workers, which shows it must have been productive; and looking at this ground taken away, we have, I consider, a right to expect ore in the bottom, when properly cleared out, which will be done without delay. We hope to give more particulars in the course of the coming week. Nothing else new since my last.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Aug. 25: We are making good progress in driving the adit level, but have not yet cut any lode; the stratum is favourable for lead, and we find strings of spar, with mundic and spots of lead in them. We hope to raise 70 tons of blende this month.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, August 22: Hill Brothers Shaft: The elvan still continues in the bottom, but very hard and spare for sinking. We intend to carry on the sinking about 2 feet deeper for fork, then we shall prepare for driving. The 12 end, driving east on the tin lode, is much the same as when last reported, producing saving work for the stamps. The tributers are working their pitches in a satisfactory manner, and raising a quantity of tinstuff. The stamping-engine is doing good duty, and also the pumping machinery attached, the water being forked nearly to the bottom of the 20 fathom level. The burning-house and flues will be complete, and ready for calcining about the end of next week.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, Wm. Trelease, Aug. 23: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fm. level, is 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom, ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the 130 fathom level, east of said shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in this level, west of Offord's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode driving east of this shaft in this level is 6 feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the latter shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 110 fm. level, is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom for tin. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of this shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in Matthews's shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, is still disordered with the elvans. Our progress here in sinking is at present slow, owing to an increase of water. The lode in Nicholls's winze, sinking below this level, is 6 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the latter shaft, is 2½ feet wide, containing stones of tin. The lode in this level, west of Fielding's shaft, is still small and unproductive. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 30 fm. level, is just the same as last reported. No other change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, Aug. 26: The lode in the rise in the back of the 90, east of Carnmeal engine-shaft, is improved, now worth 40*l.* per fm.

GURLYN.—John Curtis, W. W. Martyn, John Rees, Aug. 25: The 40 fm. cross-cut north has just intersected Wheal Fox lode, but we have not yet seen sufficient of it to report its value; so far as we have seen it is large, producing rich stones of tin, and altogether a very promising lode. The 40 cross-cut is progressing fast towards Riches' lode, which we expect to cut in about a fortnight. In the 30 fm. level east, we are now taking down the lode, which appears to be of the same size and value as in the stopes behind the end, which are still worth 45*l.* per fm. In the 20 end east, which is 40 fms. in advance of the 30, the lode has improved, being now 2½ ft. wide, worth full 10*l.* per fm. This improvement is of great importance, being in the most eastern part of our present workings on Wheal Fox lode, and leads us to believe that we have a continuous run of productive tin ground for upwards of 300 fms. in length. The winzes sinking below the 20 fm. level are looking quite as well as when last reported.—New South Lode: In the 20 fm. level east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper, but not sufficient to value. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine are yielding the usual quantity of tin and copper. We sold, on the 17th inst., black tin, 7 tons 3 cwts. 18 lbs., at 67*l* 12s. 6d. per ton, and sampled yesterday 52 tons of copper ore. The mine is opening out well, and time only is required to make it a permanently profitable concern.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, Aug. 27: We took down the lode in the rise in back of Gwydyr Park deep adit this week; it is about 15 inches wide, composed of spar and lead ore, rather improved since last reported; worth at present about 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. In Gwayn Llifion deep adit the men are engaged this week opening north and south on the branch we cut there some time since. I see no change in the Red lode shaft since I wrote you last. The heavy rains of late have caused an influx of water between the turf and clay, which has impeded the sinking; the men are at present engaged in cutting drains round it to turn it off. When this is done it will be quite secure. I cannot say that we have the Rhafna lode yet in the shode pits, but we have found some lead in the pit we are now sinking, which makes me think it cannot be far distant.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Aug. 21: The end of the drift east is about as last week—a little harder to work. I hope soon to report a good mine in this end, as named in my last. The west stope is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The level and west stope are without change to notice.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Aug. 25: The repairs of the headweir are almost completed.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west, is 1 ft. wide, of a very promising character, composed of quartz, capel, and good stones of tin ore. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is full 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, capel, and good work for tin ore. We have commenced to sink from the surface to meet the rise in back of the adit level, on No. 3 lode; the price for sinking is 10*l.* 10s. per fm., and the lode produces beautiful stones of tin ore occasionally. We are preparing another parcel of tin ore for the market.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 25: The lode in the rise in the 95 east is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; opening tribute ground. In the 25 east the lode has been taken down in the past week, and I am pleased to say there is a change for the better, and the ground very much eased for exploring; at the above point we are opening tribute ground. The tribute department has somewhat fallen in value during the past month, but I am of opinion that a change will take place for the better ere long, for this reason—the 25 end is just passed through the bunch of gossan which disordered the lode, and the lode, and strata in which the lode is embedded, are getting into a more settled state. No change to notice in 70 east in the past week.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curtis, Aug. 26: The 20 fm. levels, east and west, on north lode, are still opening tribute ground of 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* The 10 east is improving, and opening out a long piece of tin ground that will all be taken away at low tributes. We have 18 men, at tributes from 4s. 6d. to 10s. in 1*l.*, at 60*l.* per ton for black tin.

LELANT CONSOLS.—J. Williams, Aug. 26: Since my last report we have completed the sinking of our engine-shaft to the 65, and have commenced driving east and west; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin; the ground and lode have a very kindly appearance, and we expect in extending the levels from the shaft the lode will become more productive. The 55 is driving west; the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 50s. per fathom for tin; and the stopes in back of the level are worth 50s. per fm. We are also stoping in the back of the 45; the lode here is worth 60s. per fm. As soon as we have extended the levels sufficiently, and arranged the pitwork, we shall resume the sinking of the shaft.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Aug. 22: Old Mine: The lode in the 70, at the sump-shaft, is composed of mundic, blende, and copper ore—a very kindly lode.

MERLLYN.—Wm. Sandoe, Aug. 26: The lode in the whim shaft, sinking below the 30, has rather improved in appearance during the past week, and now yields a slight mixture of lead ore. The 30, going south from shaft, produces a mixture of lead, and the lode highly promising. The stope in back of this level is worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 30, driving north from shaft, is poor at present. The stopes in back of this level are worth 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and a kindly lode. The end, driving west on the new lode, is more promising for lead than it has been for some time past. The winze sinking in bottom of the 20, at Victoria shaft, produces a little ore.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 26: In the end, going east from engine-shaft, the lode is small and rather hard. In the western end, driving towards the point where we broke some fine specimens of lead ore, is a small trial shaft; the lode is opening in size, and looking to-day exceedingly promising. I have now put our whole force on this west end, which will be urged on with the utmost speed, and I hope to make some discovery before long.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Aug. 27: The sinking of Brabner's shaft progresses without any alteration. The lode in the 80 yard level has much improved, now 2½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing good stones of lead. The stopes in the side and back of this level are worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 40 south is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm. No. 1 pitch, in the back of this level, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. No 2 pitch is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The ground in the cross-cut consists of limestone and spar, of a favourable character for lead.

MOLLAND. T. Bennetts, Aug. 26: The lode in the winze sinking below the 62 is about 2 ft. wide, producing stones of grey ore occasionally. The floor of killas coming in from the north, to which I referred in my last, is likely to divide the lode; there is so much water issuing from the lode and country that we shall not, I fear, be able to sink much deeper until the engine-shaft shall have been sunk another lift, and a level driven up to drain it. The lode in the 62 east is about 5 ft. wide; the south part has been taken down, having been found orey, though not rich; in the present end it is producing a few stones of ore, though not much to value. The stopes in bottom of the 32 east, for about 6 ft. high, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. P. Roach, Aug. 22: The engine-shaft is now in regular course of sinking below the 20; it is 3 fms. deep; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead ore, the present yield being 1 ton of blende and 10 cwts. of ore per fathom, and presenting strong indications of becoming more valuable shortly. We have two stopes working in back of the 20, which will yield on an average from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The men that were employed in the other bargains are now engaged discharging from the mine the ore stuff that accumulated during the late drought, and which we are making marketable as quickly as possible.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Aug. 22: The vein in the end of level has been getting larger this week, and we have got a few small pieces of ore from it, but nothing as yet to value. I think we shall have ore shortly, as we shall soon be where the vein ought to be influenced by the next east and west vein.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—J. Lean, J. Symons, Aug. 25: Hambley's Shaft: In the 48 fm. level west the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of iron and quartz, poor but kindly. Two fathoms west of shaft we have intersected the north lode; it is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and iron, but as yet no tin; the ground about this lode is of a very congenial character, it being a free elvan. In the 36 fm. level west, on the main lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and looks promising. In the cross-cut driving south, in the eastern level, a branch or lode has been intersected, 8 inches wide, composed of quartz and tin. In the 36 fm. level east, on the north lode, the lode is small and poor, but in very kindly ground. In the 24 fm. level east, on the north lode, the lode is 8 inches wide, worth about 10*l.* per fathom. In the 12 fm. level east, on the north lode, the lode is 8 inches wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. Perry's rise, in the back of this level, is by the side of the lode; we expect to communicate this rise with the old men's workings next week. The pitches in this part of the mine, on the whole, are producing about the same amount of tin as for some time past.—Lance's Shaft: In the rise in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of quartz, iron, and strong spots of tin. No lode has yet been met with in the cross-cut north, in the western part of the mine. The pitches in this part of the mine are without material alteration.

NEW CROW HILL.—R. Hancock, S. Collins, Aug. 25: We have cross-cut the lode in the 55 end about 6 feet, but not yet through it, and for all of this driving the lode is mixed with lead, and to all appearance is looking to improve. The lode in the 35 end is producing good work for lead and mundic. The No. 3 stope, in back of same level, has improved for lead since last report. The No. 1 stope has also improved for lead, and likely to continue in the lode. No. 2 stope is yielding from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, and to all appearance likely to improve, as it is opened east from this point. We have every reason to believe that the mine shortly will increase our returns when opened out; this will take some little time. We are sorry to inform you that the lode at Wheal Louisa is poor for mineral and hard for driving; it is now costing 6*l.* per fm. to drive the end.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—G. Rickard, Aug. 27: During the past week we have completed the plat at the 74, and have just commenced to drive east and west on the lode, which is yielding good saving work for copper ore. In the 64 east there is little or no change since last week. We intend to put cross-cut south, to ascertain the full size and value of the lode here. In the same level west the lode is gradually improving, now producing about 5 tons of ore per fathom, and the ground considerably improved for driving. The winze below the 52 is much the same as last week, worth about 20*l.* per fathom. The stopes continue to yield their usual quantities of ore—from 6 tons to 8 tons per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine worthy of remark since last report. This time we will sample over 400 tons of copper ore of our usual quality.

NEW WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—Wm. Bishop, jun., Aug. 22: The 45 end, east of Watson's engine-shaft, on Watson's lode, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and producing good stones of tin; these men are now engaged cutting tip-plat. The same level, west of ditto, is producing tinstuff of low quality. The 30 end, west of said shaft, is improving both in size and appearance. In the 30 cross-cut, south of this lode, we have intersected a branch containing jack, tin, &c.; the ground has also undergone a change for the better. The 12 ends, west of Watson's shaft, on Watson's lode and the north branch, are opening tribute ground, with every indication of a speedy improvement. Nothing new in the new engine-shaft since my last.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Aug. 26: The lode at the engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 60 east it is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz and mundic, impregnated with ore; in the same level west it is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and fluor-spar, with occasional stones of ore. In the 47 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, yielding a little ore, but not to value; in the same level west the lode is at present small, composed principally of flookan, unproductive.

NORTH GRAMBLER.—F. Pryor, W. Pascoe, Aug. 26: The eastern shaft is down to to the 85, and we have commenced to drive east and west from the same; the lode is large; in the course of a few days we shall be in a position to say more as to our opinion of it; we may mention it is now producing stones of ore. In the 75 west the lode is also large, and producing stones of ore. The winze

3 fms. of the bottom, and an air-machine constructed and erected for the complete ventilation thereof. The adit cross-cut is being driven to communicate with Ballarat shaft for ventilation, drainage, and convenience of driving the adit west on the large lode, north of this shaft. The masons are employed building a balance beam-stand and pit at this shaft, for connecting the beam to pumping rods from the engine when erected at Roberts's shaft. The tradesmen are busily engaged about shaft tackles, and a new whim for the engine-shaft.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. S. Phillips, John Tyacke, Aug. 22: Shimmin's engine-shaft is now 17 fms. 1 ft. from the surface, and about 3 fms. above the level of the deep adit, brought up from the Duffield Mine to within about 80 fms. of our engine-shaft, on Jenning's (or No. 4) lode. The stratum in and near the present bottom of the shaft is despangled with mundic, and several branches or veins have been intersected, which yield frequent spots and occasional stones of rich black and yellow copper ores, still retaining a strong gossan. Looking at the facts of the great discoveries of copper ores at the adit level in the Duffield rich mine, immediately to the east, and the magnificent back of gossan and quartz on our lode, seen in the shallow adit for 35 fms. in length, on each side of the large cross-course near our shaft, little doubt can remain of our cutting a rich course of copper ore when the shaft reaches the lode 2 fathoms below this level. The adit level is still being driven west towards the great cross-course, at 2*l.* per fm., and good progress is being made therein; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still of a most promising appearance. We are raising stone to build the engine-house, as the water is increasing in the shaft.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, August 27: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms. below surface, and holed to the rise at the adit level. The shaftmen are engaged cutting down the ground in the rise, also ground for the pitwork, &c. We have about 5 fms. 2 feet of ground to cut down to complete the shaft to the bottom of the adit, which will take three weeks from this time. The horse-whim is in full swing for drawing, which will enable us to sink rapidly below the adit. In consequence of so much rain for the last two or three days the masons have made but slow progress in building the engine-house.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, T. Edwards, Aug. 26: Saturday last being the bi-monthly setting day, the following pitches and bargains were let:—The 80 fm. level east by six men, at 6*l.* per fm. The 65 fm. level east, on the north part of the lode, by six men, at 10*l.* per fm., and 10s. in 1*l.* for the ore. The 50 fm. level east by six men, at 4*l.* per fm., and 10s. in 1*l.* for the ore. The winze in the bottom of the 80 fm. level by six men, at 3*l.* per fm. and 10s. in 1*l.* for the ore. Eastern pitch, at the back of the 65 fm. level, by six men, at 12s. in 1*l.* Eastern pitch, in back of 50 fm. level, by six men, at 9s. in 1*l.* The middle pitch, in back of 50 fm. level, by six men, at 9s. in 1*l.* The western pitch, in back of 50 fm. level, not yet taken. The pitch in the bottom of the 65 fm. level, by two men, at 14s. in 1*l.* The old western pitch, in back of 50 fm. level, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* The lode in the 80 fm. level east, is still very small, containing a little mundic, and the end quite dry. The lode in the winze, in the bottom of the 80 fm. level will yield 4 tons of ore to the fathom. The pitch in the bottom of the 65 fm. level, will not yield, at present, more than 1½ ton of ore to the fathom. The pitch in the back of the 65 fm. level, the eastern pitch, will yield 4 tons of ore to the fathom. The lode is very hard for breaking. In the end at the 65 fm. level the men are driving, by the side of the lode. In the 50 fm. level east the lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, hot quite so good as it was, now yielding 4 tons of ore to the fm.; there is much water issuing from the lode. The eastern pitch, in back of the50 will yield 5 tons of ore to the fathom. The middle pitch, in back of 50 fm. level, will yield 4 fons of ore to the fathom. The old western pitch, in back of 50 fm. level, will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore to the fathom. The drivage east, on south side of lode, at the 65 fm. level, continues rather stiff for driving, with a capel to the south of the level underlying north.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregar, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, Aug. 22: Sump: The lode in the bottom of this shaft is worth 50*l.* per fathom for the length carried (15 ft.) The 120 east end being poor, and we believing that the better part of the lode is standing to the south, the men are set to cross-cut in that direction. The 120 west end is worth 5*l.* per fathom. A winze is set in the bottom of the 110 east, to communicate with the 120. The 110 west end is worth 5*l.* per fathom. The 100 east is poor. The 100 west, on Martin's lode, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 90 west, on engine lode, is poor. In the 90 west, on Martin's lode, there is another lode coming in from the north side, only yet seen at this one point, where it contains good quality copper ore; we expect this lode to be standing all the way to the north of the present workings, and have set the men to cross-cut through it.—Cobbier's: The lode in the bottom of this shaft is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 100, east of cross-cut, 9*l.* per fathom; the 90 east, 9*l.* per fathom; the 68 east, 3*l.* per fathom; the 68 west, 3*l.* per fathom. We shall sell on Thursday next 36 tons of copper ore. No other change to report.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, W. Higgins, Aug. 22: We have this day set the engine-shaft to sink below the 40, by nine men, at 16*l.* per fathom; this shaft is going down in the country, so as to intersect the pink lode, which is now a little to the south of the same, and underlying north; by the latter part of the coming week we shall commence to sink a winze on the course of the lode; this winze is 3 fathoms to the north of the shaft, and will at once open up good tribute ground. We have not as yet cut the lode in the 40, east of the flat-rod shaft. The lode in the 20, west of cross-cut, is worth 10*l.* per fm. We have set a rise in the back of this level, where the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom; the lode in this level, east of cross-cut, is worth 5*l.* per fm.—a kindly lode. The lode in the 10, east of this shaft, is heaved by a slide; we shall now stope the bottom of this level, where the lode is worth 14*l.* per fm. The ground in the 20 cross-cut, east and west of shaft, continues to be favourable for driving. Our engine and rod continue to work well. All other places are without alteration since our last report.

POLBREEN.—August 25: In driving north in the 52 no lode has been met with; within the last day or two the water has increased, which leads us to hope that we are near a lode. The lode in the 42 continues hard and wet, but is yielding a little tin. The lode that we cut in the 32 fm. level cross-cut north, west of sump, the night before I sent my last report, has proved to be very small—in the back of the end it is 3 or 4 in. wide, and in the bottom not an inch, and very poor. The cross-cut is still driving, with the hope of finding the lode noticed in my last, in bottom of the 22, yet further north. There has not been any lode met with yet in the 32 cross-cut north, to the west of Dorcas shaft, nor any change except more water. We have now increased the pare to four men and four boys, and to work from Monday morning early till Saturday night late. In consequence of the ground being harder during the last two or three months we have not made the progress that we reckoned on; and, as the cutting of Wheal Harriett lode before the wet season comes on is very important, we shall push on the cross-cut with the utmost dispatch; judging from the underlie of the lode in the shallow adit, at Stainsby's, the end must be getting pretty close to it. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south from Harriett shaft, is very good, now set at 3*l.* 15s. per fm., but no lode yet. The tribute pitches are not so good as they were a month or two since, and we have not so many working. There is one pitch set to four men, at 11s. 6d., and six to twelve men and three boys, at 13s. in 1*l.*; and without some discovery we shall not be able to continue that number long. I am anxious to reach Harriett lode, in the 32 cross-cut north, as I have still a good opinion of the lode, in such beautiful ground, and being near the great cross-course.

POLHIGEY MOOR.—S. Bennetts, Aug. 26: The shaft on the engine lode is completed 10 fms. deep, and a plat at this level is nearly finished. We expect to resume the sinking in the course of two or three days. The lode continues of a very promising character, and sufficiently productive to pay the cost of sinking. There is but little alteration to notice in the south shaft. The north lode, in the east shaft, continues to improve as we get into settled ground; it is now fully 2 ft. wide, containing a leader of good tinstuff, from 6 to 8 in. wide on the south wall, and the remainder of the lode saving work. The tributers in bottom of the 12, west of Treffry's, near the end, have a lode producing from 4 to 5 cwts. of tin per fathom. Other tribute ground is without much alteration.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Puckey, J. Puckey, Aug. 17: We have no improvement to notice in the 64 end, driving east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, since our last monthly report. We sold a parcel of copper ore on Thursday last, computed 58 tons. We have also about 3 tons of black tin now ready for the market.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. H. Martin, Aug. 27: Louisa's sumpmen have completed the cutting of the ground for bearer and cistern, and have put in the same; they have also fixed the lift, which is 3 fms. below the 70, and they are now in a position to sink below that depth. The north part of the lode in the 70 west will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. Since our last report we have cut in south in this level, and have discovered another part 2 feet wide, containing saving work for copper; it has taken horse, and its direction is south of west. We are driving on the north part, and shall continue to do so until we communicate with the No. 2 winze, sinking below the 60, after which we shall drive south through the horse, to intersect the south part, which from present indications, we have no doubt will prove to be productive. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 60, is 2 feet wide, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Hill's shaft, is worth for tin 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 west is 15 in. wide, and unproductive. The lode in the 60, east of Hosking's engine-shaft will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine since our last report. We sampled on Tuesday last 191 tons of copper ore for one month.

REDMOOR.—Thos. Taylor, Aug. 24: During the past month we have driven the 40 east, on Johnson's lode, 5 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; lode on an average 2½ ft. wide, being composed of mundic, wolfram, peach, with some stones of copper ore, and worth about 6*l.* per fathom for tin; set to drive to four men, at 5*l.* per fm. We have driven the 60 west from the 50 winze, 5 fms. 0 ft. 7 in.; lode on an average worth 7*l.* per fm.: in the present end the lode is split by a small cross-course; now set to nine men, at 6*l.* We have also stoped a portion of the back of this level for ventilation; lode worth about 9*l.* per fathom. In the 60 east we have driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 8 in.; lode poor and hard; I believe a part of the lode is standing north, but our object is to push this and the 60 west to hole as soon as possible; now set to six men, at 9*l.* 10s.; we have ten men, at 12s. in 1*l.* for tin.—New South Lode: We have sunk a trial shaft about 4 fms. through gossan, spar, &c., then driven north about 4 fms., intersected the wall underlying south, then driven south 6 ft. through as fine a gossan as anyone could wish to see on the back of a lode; it contains a little tin, but not to value; we are now driving east to ascertain its bearing. This lode has not been intersected by the lead lode. We intend sending off about 5½ tons of tin to-morrow. We have about 30 tons of copper ore, which I shall endeavour to sell in the stone, not having conveniences for crushing, &c.

ROARING WATER.—Captain Thomas, Aug. 24: During the past week we have made fair progress in the new shaft, and in cutting down the south side a branch was met with, which produced some beautiful rich stones of ore. The lower stope, on Grady's lode, is completed to the shaft, and I have set a contract to the men who finished the stope to take down the south side of Grady's lode for 1*l.* 12s. 6d., and 5s. in 1*l.* tribute; we shall break some rich ore from this stope. We are selecting the slivery ores for safety, and packing them in the casks. The timber and castings have arrived from Cork. We are cutting timber for the whim-shaft, which will be finished by the time required.

— Aug. 26: In addition to what I wrote you on Monday last, I have to inform you that in taking down the hanging and footwalls of the lode in the new shaft, good orey saving work is being raised, and from the appearance of the lode I expect very good results. The character of the ore is similar to the rich silver ore about 10 fms. west of the shaft. We are getting the shaft pushed down as fast as the work will admit.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—Thomas Richards, M. Carthew, Aug. 27: Giesler's engine-shaft is sinking below the 20 fm. level; the ground is favourable for progress. In the 20 cross-cut, driving north, the ground continues easy. The 10 fm. level, east and west of Giesler's shaft, contains good stones of copper ore. The 10 fm. level, driving east of No. 2 winze, is worth 10*l.* per fm. No. 2 winze is sunk under the 10 fm. level 3 fms; lode worth 8*l.* per fm. The pitches in the back of the 10, west of No. 1 and No. 2 winzes, continue to look very well. Boundary shaft is nearly sunk to the 10 fm. level. The mine continues to look very well, considering the depth. In the adit east, driving west from Duffield Old Mine, the lode contains good stones of ore.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, Aug. 27: The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 40, down at present 2 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is left standing west; the ground favourable for progress, and has the general appearance for lead; some small pieces of that mineral were broken in the shaft yesterday from small droppers in the stratum. The 40 north has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft. since the setting-day; the progress is very slow, in consequence of the ground being hard at present; the lode is disordered and poor; we shall have to drive this end a few fathoms further north before reaching the ore ground gone down in the level above, north of the slide. In the 40 south the lode is split by a horse of killas; the orey part is about 4 in. wide, producing good saving work. I think we shall see an improvement in the appearance of the mine in this direction shortly. In the 30 north, the lode is worth about 6*l.* per fm. In the 30 south the lode is 2 feet wide, still a kindly lode, but unproductive. In the 20 north the lode is small, and at present poor; the end at present has a kindly appearance for improvement. The 20 fm. level stope continues to produce good ore, and about the same quantity as for some time past. The tribute pitches are looking well. The new whim-shaft is down 6 fms. 2 ft.; the ground has been very spare for progress; I hope to see a change shortly. We have the lift of pumps for the 40, and the shaftmen will commence cutting bearer-holes for the bearers and cistern in a few days.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 24: In the 50, west of the ventilating shaft, the lode maintains its size and character; it is 5 feet wide, composed of capel, an abundance of mundic, prian, and good stones of ore, and is promising. In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 15 inches wide, and yields good stones of ore. In White's rise, in the back of the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, lode small (6 inches wide), and for the present without ore. In Stanton's cross-cut north, at the 50 east, the ground continues favourable, and good progress is being made. In the 50 east, and east of Stanton's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundic, peach, and saving work for both copper and tin ores. In Rowe's rise, in back of the 40, west of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, no lode has been taken down. In the 30, east of Fellow's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and yields good stones of tin ore occasionally.

SOUTH BULLER.—T. Richards, Aug. 22: At Hodge's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 50, the lode is 10 in. wide, containing stones of copper ore. In the 50 cross-cut, driving north-west of Hodge's shaft, the ground is much harder than when we began to drive. In the 50, driving west of Hodge's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, spotted with ore. In the winze sinking below the 40, west of Hodge's shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 40, driving west of Hodge's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 24, west of Hodge's shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 2*l.* 10s. per fm. In the 24, driving west of Hodge's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm., but ground harder than usual.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Aug. 22: We have not yet any change in the ground in the 90 cross-cut north.

SOUTH CRENVER.—Edward Chegwin, August 25: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 124, is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore, worth about 4*l.* per fathom. In the 105, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore, worth about 11*l.* per fm. In the 105, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing ½ ton of copper ore, worth about 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode in this end is not looking quite so well. In the 124, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 8*l.* per fm. In the 124, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; the lode in this end is improved in the past week. Our tribute pitches are much the same as last reported on.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 26: The risemen in back of the 36 have not yet completed their bargain; they are now tramming and clearing their ores. In the 24, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good ore, worth, I believe, 20*l.* per fm.; in the same level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 15*l.* per fm. In another week, or by setting-day, we shall be prepared to set two pitches in back of the 36.

SOUTH FOXDALE.—Capt. Grose, Aug. 20: In the early part of this month the lode in the west cross-cut produced from 6 to 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and had increased up to the 11th inst., yielding in the forebreast about 20 cwts. per fm., when it was intersected by a caunter lode, temporarily disarranging it; I am, however, pleased to inform you it is again much improved. There is also a strong feed of water cut, which is by no means a bad indication in itself. As soon as we get a little more water for the floors we shall commence dressing the ore at once, and I hope we shall soon make a shipment.

SOUTH GORLAND.—W. Rutter, Aug. 22: In the 50 west the lode seems to be opening wider, and becoming more promising; this end will shortly reach the ore ground driven through at the level above, unless it dips faster than I have calculated. In the 40 west the lode consists of quartz, peach, and mundic, spotted with copper ore. The lode in the rise is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising nature, consisting of quartz, friable spar, stones of copper ore, and mundic.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.—We have discovered a fine lode; particulars by post.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 26: The lode in the 100 west is small and poor, falling off in size and quality very much since last reported. In the 90 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 78 west is 15 inches wide, consisting of spar and peach. We shall put some men to-day to stope a little ore in the bottom of the 110 west, on Youren's lode, to raise a few tons of ore to assist us before we have forked the water to the 130 to resume the old stopes.

ST. DAVID'S (GOLD).—T. Faull, Aug. 19: Our prospects here are truly encouraging, and there are none in this district who can boast of a more promising young mine, being persuaded that, when the quartz shall have been practically and thoroughly tested with efficient machinery, the adventurers will be agreeably surprised when they hear of the results. The shaft sinking in the Elizabeth lode is down from surface 3 fms. 4 ft. The composition of the lode is of the most congenial character for producing gold; but what can be expected at such shallow depth? The rise in the back of shallow adit on said lode is up 1 fm. 2 ft.; the lode large, and of precisely the same character as above specified. The ground in the deep adit has changed from a blue slate into a hard greenstone rock; but, from present space for driving, this, I presume, will not continue long, as such changes frequently happen. In consequence of the weather being so very unfavourable we are not making that progress with our preparations for river mining as I could wish; however, we are progressing with the trial-shaft mentioned in my communication of the 17th inst., hoping, by a little extra exertion, that in a day or two we shall reach the bed-rock, when I will immediately advise you, and also what our prospects are likely to be, as I consider the finding of the bed-rock at this point will, in a great measure, stimulate the undertaking, and, no doubt, doubly enhance its value.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, Aug. 22: The 174, east of Opie's, is worth 12*l.* per fm. The 174, west of Billing's, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 164, west of ditto, is worth 14*l.* per fm. The 154, west of ditto, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The 164, east of Opie's, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 140, west of Bissoe Pool, is very much improved, and is now producing fine stones of ore. The 124, west of Trussel's, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 90, west of Norris's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing copper and tin. The winzes and stopes throughout the mine are looking just the same as last reported. We sold on Wednesday about 36 tons of black tin, and shall sell about 10 or 12 tons again on Wednesday next.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—John Nancarrow, Aug. 27: In the driving of the 10, west towards the lode, there is no change to notice. We have commenced driving the 20 east, on the Standard, which yields good tinstuff. The Carbona in the 20, east of Giesler's, looks rather better, and yields excellent stones of tin. The lode in the 13, at Charles Frederick's, continues to be worth 7*l.* per fathom. Richard's shaft is somewhat harder; the lode is 3 ft. wide, the whole of which is low-priced tinstuff.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—W. Williams, Aug. 26: Since my last report we have been sinking the shaft on Cosley's lode, but the water is too much to be drawn by barrels, and I quite agree with Capt. Carthew's recommendation to stop the shaft, and get up a 24-ft. wheel without delay. In clearing out one of the shallow adit levels we discovered a lode 3 ft. wide, from which we broke some good stones of tin. We are extending the deep adit towards the guide lode shaft, and sinking the guide shaft with all speed; when we get this shaft on the deep level we shall be able to break tinstuff sufficient for the constant working of the stamps. All our work is going on well.

— W. Williams, Aug. 27: The lode is looking well in the guide shaft; we are doing all we can to sink the shaft, and are driving the end so as to be in a position to increase the quantity of tin.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Aug. 26: We are going ahead with our work very well. The walls of the new engine-house are up, and the stack will be completed to-day. I hope to have the roof on to-morrow. We shall get in the engine as quick as possible. The men are getting on well with the skip-road in the engine-shaft.—North Lode: We have cleared the 62, and laid tramway 70 fathoms east from shaft; the tin ground in the back of the level will work on tribute. We are extending the 20 east, at 55s. per fm., worth for tin 7*l.* per fm.—Wheal Owl Lode: In extending the 40 south-east we have cut tin, and the lode is looking very kindly. We are expecting to cut the Bellan lode in this end soon. We are extending the 20, at 4*l.* 5s. per fm., worth for tin 8*l.* per fm. In the rise over this level the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm.; rising at 2*l.* The adit level is being driven at 3*l.* per fm., worth 8*l.* per fm. Sinking a winze under the adit lode, worth 8*l.* per fm.; sinking for 1*l.* 10s. I consider this lode to be very kindly, and to be alone worth all the money we have expended, but I am happy to say we have several other lodes, which are safe to give good profits. Red Dipper Shaft we are sinking by six men, and expect to have it down on the 40 in the course of three months. The mines are looking exceedingly well.

TRELOWETH.—Thos. Richards, Aug. 27: In the 154, east of the engine-shaft, the stope is put into the end, and the lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 144, east of sump-winze, contains good stones of copper, but not enough to value. The ground is easy for driving in the 60 cross-cut, driving north; we hope to cut the lode in a month or less. The pitches are yielding about the usual quantity of copper ore. In the 134, driving south upon the middle cross-course, the ground is rather stiff, but as the old lode is wide in this place we have not yet got through it; afterwards, it is likely the cross-course will be softer.

TRENCROM.—Wm. Arthur, Aug. 27: There is no change in the rise in the back of the 110 fm. level, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, since last report. The lode in the 100, east of the above shaft, is 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 90 fm. level, is 18 inches wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide—good saving work for tin, with an improved appearance. The lode in the rise in the back of the 80, east of Hollow's, is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is producing a little tin. The lode in the 60 is 10 inches wide—saving work for tin. The lode in the 50, east of the above shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide—tinny throughout.—Flat-rod Shaft: The lode in the 50 east is 16 inches wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 15 inches wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of the above shaft, is still disordered with a little tin. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 40, east of shaft, is 1 ft. wide—saving work for tin. The lode in the deep adit level, west of south cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, with a little tin.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, Aug. 25: Saturday being our setting-day, we set the following bargains:—The new sump-shaft to sink below the 140, by eight men at 12*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 16*l.* per fathom. The 140 to drive west, by eight men, at 4*l.* per fathom; lode worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 130 to drive west, by four men, at 3*l.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. A stope in this level, east of shaft, by four men, at 18s. per fathom; lode worth 5*l.* per fathom. The 40 to drive east of Trevenen engine, by four men, at 35s. per fathom. The above shaft to clear and secure below the 80, by six men, at 3*l.* 6s. per fathom. A bargain by four men, to secure this shaft, and put in skip-road, timber, &c., from the 110 to the 140, for 15*l.* We have four men preparing for bob, rods, &c., in the 120; this work cannot be set. We also set to eight tributers, at an average tribute of 9s. 6d. in 1*l.*

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Aug. 26: In the 40 north the part of the lode that we are driving on is poor, but we think that there is another part of the lode standing to the east, and shall place the men to drive in that direction to-morrow. During the past few days the lode in this level south has been worth 20*l.* per fm.; at present only producing saving work, but, from the appearance of the lode, will improve again shortly. In the 30 south we are clearing through the run, which is very troublesome for progress. The lode in the winze in bottom of this level north is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm., and the stopes in back of this level will yield on an average 4 cwts. each of lead per fathom.

TRIMLEY HALL.—J. Dunkin, Aug. 27: Everything progressing satisfactorily, but nothing new to report.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 22: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 50, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 50 west is 8 inches wide, yielding a little tin; here we are expecting an improvement as it gets under the very kindly lode we had in the 38. The lode in the winze sinking below the 15 west is 8 in. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 15 west is 6 in. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope above the 15 is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 20, is worth from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per fm.

TYWARNHAILE.—J. Nicholls, J. Daw, August 26: The 100, east of Bennetts's, is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The 90, east of Bennetts's, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and shows good indications for further improvement. The 80 east is without change to notice. The 60 cross-cut has passed through some small branches of ore, but not sufficient to value. The 40 east is yielding stones of ore, and the lode presents a very kindly appearance for improvement. Railway shaft is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. James's shaft is worth 4 tons per fm. for its length. The 70, west of Haynes's, is without change. The same remark applies to the tribute department.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, August 25: In the 124, driving south of Clay's engine-shaft, we have a very fine looking lode—the footwall course for about 1 ft. wide is composed principally of solid, beautiful, crystallised blende, with occasional stones of massive carbonate of lime, in which solid cubes of lead ore are deposited, and the remainder, being 3 ft. wide, is a good mixture of rich blende; we value the end at 2 tons of blende per fathom. The ground is hard and vughy, and streaming with water, making against progress. We are anxious to see the ground above the said level drained, that we may be able to sink a winze below the 110 to cut up this rich section of lode to advantage for stoping. In the 110, south of said shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and spots of blende, but not to value. We have about 4 fms. more of unproductive ground to explore in this direction, when we shall intersect the run of blende now being wrought in the level over, and which, by measurement to-day, we find to be 50 fms. long. Crossman's pitch, in back of the 110, south of cross-course, is worth 1¼ ton of blende per fm. Bray's pitch, in the 100, south of heave, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. Matthews's pitch, in the same level, is worth 2 tons per fm. Lee's pitch, in the same level, is worth 1 ton per fathom. Knight's pitch, in the same level, is worth 1½ ton per fm. Stickland's pitch, in the 100, south of Lewis's winze, is worth 3 tons of blende per fm. The lead pitches, north of Bonville's, are much the same as for some time past. The 20, north of said shaft, is yielding barytes, mixed with blende and lead ore, but of little value. There is no change in the adit, south of Nant, since our last report. The 50 tons of blende referred to in the report of the 18th inst. is still on the mine, contrary winds having prevented the arrival of the vessel. We shall have 100 tons ready for shipment at the end of this week. Herewith we send you diagrams showing the position of the engine-shaft, with main lode, north and south of heave, cross-course, &c., and hope you will decide on resuming the sinking of the shaft without delay.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Aug. 26: All our operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without any particular alteration to notice since last reported. The 84 west is looking promising for an improvement. We have sampled this morning (computed) 426 tons of ore.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Aug. 26: We are making very satisfactory progress in sinking Parry's engine-shaft, having already sunk 3 fathoms below the 65. No lode has been taken down in the 65 fm. level end since last report, the ground in which continues very favourable, and indicates an improvement in the lode when next broken. I have set four men to drive the 55 end east of Hobson's engine-shaft, and am pleased to find the lode improving in appearance; it is becoming much larger and compact, and discharging a considerable stream of water. Our tribute department is without change since last report. At Brothers engine-shaft we have three men engaged casing and dividing it from surface down to the 12, putting in ladder-way, rising its collar, and making all necessary preparations for uninterrupted progress in sinking by greater force of men as soon as we are ready for them. From the very dry season we have been almost entirely prevented from doing anything with our water-stamps, and the supply to the dressing-floors has, consequently, been from the 16 heads of steam-stamps only. The dressing pare are, however, busily engaged preparing our next batch of tin.

WEST CONDURROW.—F. Gilbert, Aug. 27: The lode at the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, and flookan, and impregnated occasionally with copper. The lode in the 50 fm. level, west of the above shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of spar and killas. In the 36 fm. level, east of Purser's shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of capel and peach, and producing occasional stones of tin. The lode in the 24 fm. level, east of the last-named shaft, is 18 in. wide, having a mixture of spar and flookan. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 20 in. wide, and producing some good saving work for tin. We have resumed the driving of the deep adit level east, on Smith's lode, by two men, at 27 15s. per fm.; lode in the end 18 in. wide, consisting chiefly of capel.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, Aug. 27: The lode in Dawkes's shaft, sinking below the 65, is not quite so large as when last reported; it is 2½ feet wide, composed of peach, spar, and capel, producing good stones of both tin and rich grey copper ores, a lode more promising for the production of minerals cannot be seen than is at present in the shaft. The lode in the 65 end, east of Dawkes's, is somewhat improved during the past week; it is now more than 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The lode in the 30 end, east of same shaft, is 1¼ ft. wide—poor at present. The lode in the 30 end west is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and a quantity of mundic, with occasional stones of tin—a very kindly lode. There is no change to notice in the tribute department.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, Aug. 24: There is no change in the mine to report since last week, excepting that we have intersected a beautiful elvan course in the adit level; how wide it may prove to be we cannot tell at present; it is equally as favourable for progress as the killas passed through, and up to the present time there is no timber required.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 26: Taylor's sumpmen are in course of sinking Taylor's shaft below the 65; the lode has not been taken down. The north part of the lode in the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, containing spots of ore, not to value. In the 65, west of Wheal Raven engine-shaft, the lode is 2¼ feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, not looking quite so well as when last taken down; the lode is harder for breaking, and letting out a large quantity of water, which makes it very troublesome for spending. Nothing new in the 50 cross-cut north.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. Harris, Aug. 22: In taking down the lode in Charles's shaft this week I find it from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a leader in it from 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, composed of a beautiful looking quartz, prian, and good spots of ore—a very promising lode. The water in the shaft has considerably increased, which is a favourable feature. In the 58 west no lode has been taken down, but the ground by it has very much eased. I see no alteration in the various stopes since last reported.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 24: The following are the tutwork bargains that were set on Friday last:—Sinking Winstow engine-shaft, below the 100 fm. level, by nine men, at 28*l.* per fathom. Sinking western engine-shaft, below the 90 fm. level, by nine men, at 32*l.* per fathom. Driving the 100 fm. level, west of cross-cut, by four men, at 15*l.* per fathom. Sinking winze in the 90 fm. level, east of cross-cut, by four men, at 8*l.* per fathom. Driving the 90 fm. level, south of western shaft, by four men, at 10*l.* per fathom. Driving the 90 fm. level, north of western shaft, by four men, at 8*l.* per fathom. Sinking winze in the 80 fm. level, west of Winstow shaft, by two men, at 6*l.* per fathom. Driving the 70 fm. level, east on north lode, by four men, at 5*l.* per fathom. Driving the 70 fm. level, west on north lode, by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. Stoping the 70 fm. level, east of western shaft, by six men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom. Stoping the 70 fm. level, east of western shaft, by four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom. Driving the 60 fm. level, west of cross-cut, by two men, at 8*l.* per fathom. Driving the adit, west of whim-shaft, by two men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fathom. Driving the adit, east of whim-shaft, by two men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom. In the 70 driving east, and in the 70 driving west, the lode in each end is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and is at present very promising for opening good tribute ground.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Aug. 27: Old Lode: The lode in the 60 west, below the adit, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10 west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and copper ore—a very kindly lode. The lode in Hill's stope, in the bottom of the 50 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Edward Lode: The lode in Prout's rise and stope, in the back of the 50 east, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 34 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. We have cut the south wall of the lode in the 34, west of the cross-course, and the men are engaged cutting through the lode, and hope to see the north wall by Saturday next, then I will inform you of its size and value.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Aug. 25: In the 84 west we have met with a cross-course; whether it be the main cross-course or only a limb of the same I cannot as yet say; it is carrying its underlie, full 6 ft. to a fathom, but not enough done on it to prove whether it be the main or limb; the men are very busy cutting through the same. The lode home to the cross-course is full 7 ft. wide, worth 6 tons of ore per fm. In the 84 east the lode is full 4 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, capels, and copper ore intermixed No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, Aug. 22: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 92, is 3 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore occasionally, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the 92 west is much the same in character as seen in the level above, some short distance east of the run of ore ground. We calculate to have to drive this level some 2 or 3 fms. farther before any improvement is met with. The lode in the 81 west is without change to notice. The stopes in back of this level, both east and west, are looking well, worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm. At the 61 west the lode present a more kindly appearance, being 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, and mundic, with good stones of ore. The stopes in back of this level and bottom of the 50 are worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm.—New South Lode: The 50, driving east from Bray's cross-cut, is improved; the lode is becoming more compact, and now worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The western drivage at this level is now in contact with a small cross-course, where the lode is, as usual, small at those intersection. The lode in the rise in back of this level is still looking well, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the stopes are improved, worth in places from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom. No other change to notice.

WHEAL EMMA.—T. Bennett, Aug. 26: At the 80 east the lode is very large; the part which we have been driving is composed of fluor-spar, quartz, and a little ore, but not much to value. I have put the men to cross-cut north through the lode to reach the footwall, which I expect they will do in the course of a week. We have cut in north over this at the level above, and have cut a good branch of ore, which will yield 1¼ ton of good ore per fathom. At the 70 west the lode is large, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore, but I am of opinion that the part of the lode which we are sinking the winze on below the 46 is but still some feet further north; this we shall prove by the middle part of next week. The lode in the winze is of a

little tin. The caunter lode in the stopes, south of the rise, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; and in ditto, north of rise, 16*l.* per fm. Pryor's lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is worth 16*l.* per fathom; and in the shaft in the back of this level, 20*l.* per fm.; and in ditto below, 17*l.* per fm. The lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; and in the rise in the back of ditto, 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, is worth 10*l.* per fathom; and in ditto, west of cross-cut, 14*l.* per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is worth 9*l.* per fm.; and in the rise behind this end, 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the new shaft, above this level, is at this time disordered by a cross head, and not so good as when last reported, now worth 8*l.* per fm.; and in ditto, sinking below this level, west of cross-cut, the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm.; and in the rise behind this end, 10*l.* per fathom; and in the stopes, west of rise, 15*l.* per fm. The ground in the new shaft, cutting down from surface, and in the 65 and 24 fm. level cross-cuts, continues the same.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Aug. 27: In the 122, east of American shaft, the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm., and backs set at 8*s.* in 1*l.* In the 122 west the lode is improved, and worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 110 east the lode is improved, and worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 110 west the lode is worth 9*l.* per fm. At Wellesley's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, the lode is not yielding sufficient ore to value. We sampled on Tuesday last (computed) 240 tons of copper ore of rather improved quality, and will about pay cost for the two months. The tribute, on the whole, is about the same as it has been for the last month. In about three months from this time the 122 will be under the run of rich ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 110, which when cut will greatly increase the sales of copper ore.

WHEAL NORRIS.—W. Bugelhole, J. Andrews, Aug. 22: Cremorne engine-shaft men have finished their bargain, and commenced driving the 52, east of the shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, disordered by a horse of granite, and a little tin it, but not of much value. We are driving by the side of No. 4 lode, in the 35, east of the above shaft. Carter's shaftmen will complete cutting the trip-plat in the 35 by the end of the coming week. We are driving by the side of No. 4 lode in the 35, west of this shaft, the ground easy for driving; we cut into the lode this day, and find it contains excellent stamping stuff. The lode in this level east is small and poor, and the ground spare for driving. No. 4 lode, in the 25, east of the latter shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; we have put these men to rise in back of this level, to communicate as quickly as possible with the winze sinking below the 15, for ventilation. The lode in the winze sinking below the 15 is 3 feet wide, producing moderate stamping work.

WHEAL PAR.—J. Beard, Aug. 25: Rashleigh's: The cross-cut in the 10 fm. level south has not intersected anything of consequence since passing through No. 3 lode, but it is progressing towards the south lodes rapidly. The sumpmen are employed sinking Pauli's shaft for ventilation of the 10 fm. level; as soon as this is completed we shall commence sinking the sump below the 10. The stope in the 10 is producing good quality tinstuff. The tributers on the south lode are working with spirit, and getting good wages. The lode in west shaft is worth 7*l.* per fathom.—Waters's: The sump is being sunk below the 10 rapidly. The 10 east end is poor. The lode in the 10 west has improved in value to 10*l.* per fathom, but is now disordered by a heave, which we soon expect to get through. The tributers in the back of this level are working with spirit, and getting good wages. No other changes to report.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Aug. 22: We are progressing favourably with our preparations for the plunger-lift, &c. The lode in the shaft looks a little better this week; considering the depth, it looks quite as well as we can expect.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, Aug. 27: The stopes east of Diagonal shaft, between the 46 and 60, are producing good work for tin. The stopes west of ditto are a little improved since last report; the lode in the adit end, east of old engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, saving work for tin. We have now five pitches working in the back of the 46, and levels above tribute from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*, at 60*l.* per ton standard. The machinery is working well.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Aug. 26: At the new engine-shaft in the 143 west the lode is 4 feet wide, mixed with elvans, and a rich leader of tinstuff on the north or footwall, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the east end is about the same size, yielding good tinstuff, with a favourable appearance. In the 133, east of same shaft, on Allen's branch, there is no change to notice since last report. In the 123, east of same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 36*l.* per fathom; in the winze sinking below the same level Allen's branch is worth 36*l.* per fathom. The stope in bottom of the some level east of shaft, Allen's branch is worth 25*l.* per fathom. In the 113, east of same shaft, Allen's branch is small, yielding a little low price tinstuff. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 16*l.* per fathom. In the 103, east of same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 12*l.* per fathom. The shaftmen are still engaged repairing the old boundary engine-shaft and altering pitwork.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 25: The lode in the 40, west of the shaft, yields about 6 cwts. of rich ore per fathom, and looks likely to improve. No change in the 40 east since my last; this level is opening good tribute ground. The lode in the 30, both east and west, is orey, and of a promising character. We are now about to sink below the 40, on the course of the lode, and hope soon to have to report on a good lode of ore. The erection of the steam-whim is complete, and it is working well. We are enlarging the floors, and preparing a small parcel for sale.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Aug. 22: Tin Lode: The 110, west of engine-shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin. The 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 16*l.* per fm. The 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The 80, east of engine-shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm.—Copper Lode: The lode in the 58, west of No. 3 shaft, is 20 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The 58 east is worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 48, east of shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 48, west of new engine-shaft, is producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. We have sold to-day 14 tons 5 cwts. 0 qr. 1 lb. of black tin, at 64*l.* 10*s.* per ton=919*l.* 3*s.*—extra carriage, 2*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*=921*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Aug. 26: The cross-cut at the 50 is progressing favourably, and we are now passing through some branches of good quality ore, which looks kindly for having a productive lode; when cut at this level it is best looking cross-cut we have ever had at this mine. The two stopes are without change since last report.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—A most important discovery has been made at this mine on the New Brigan lode. For some months operations have been directed to clearing Job's shaft, to get to the bottom to ascertain if the course of copper ore existed reported to be so rich that men would work it on tribute at 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* The shaft has been found sunk 6 fms. or 7 fms. below the 60; the lode has been seen at the bottom, and for 20 fathoms east a good run of ore seen. Capt. Trelease, in reporting on this important discovery, states:—"I find the ground stoped away to the east of said shaft, for about 20 fms. in length, as low as the bottom of said shaft; after this the ground rises up about 6 ft., where we saw the lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. I could not see anything of the lode between this point and the shaft; neither can I give any description of the lode or its value for the great length it has been worked away. Having this day explored the bottom of this part of the mine for about 120 fms., being east and west of said shaft, and find all the lode taken away in the back, and not a fathom of lode left by the old workers, which shows it must have been productive; and, looking at all this ground taken away, we have, I consider, a right to expect ore in the bottom when properly cleared out, which will be done without delay. I hope to give you more particulars in the course of the coming week." Now, looking at this important statement from an agent in the position of Capt. Trelease, little doubt remains but that a course of ore will be found 120 fathoms long. The ground being speedy, Job's shaft can be sunk with great dispatch, so as to open up a level under this great bed of copper ore. Taking this discovery, with the good prospects of the other parts of the mine, Great North Downs will soon take a prominent position. The mine is well supplied with machinery, having a large pumping-engine with power enough to sink 200 fms. deeper, drawing and crushing engine, and every other requisite for a large and productive mine. The present adventurers have expended 2*l.* 10*s.* per share, the mine being divided into 5000 shares.

THE LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPANY.—The facts have so rapidly succeeded to the anticipations entertained in relation to this company that we feel a peculiar pleasure in adverting to the notices which have from time to time appeared in the Journal while the company was in course of formation. Our notices were intended, as we explained at the time, to mark the exceptional and remarkable features of this case, not only in relation to the actual prospects of the quarry itself, but also as to the business-like manner in which it had been conducted. But for these circumstances we should not have been induced to deviate from our established rule in respect to projected companies; and, now that the company has become a marked success, no reason exists why the facts should be withheld from our readers, who are, one and all, interested directly or indirectly in the development of our great mineral industries, and who, therefore, take an especial interest in legitimate and *bona fide* undertakings. We will briefly enumerate a few of the facts in the order of their occurrence. The company was registered on the 15th day of June last, was first advertised on the 16th of the same month, and concluded advertising on July 1. On July 9 a contract was made with Col. Pennant's contractor for driving two tunnels through the slate veins, and on July 13 an open cutting was also commenced. The first pay-day was on the 15th of the present month. The result of the working up to that day was eminently satisfactory. From one of the tunnels, and also from the open cutting, very fine slates were daily made. A powder-house and smithy had been erected, and the former covered with slates made from the quarry, and the smithy is now being covered from the same source. The green vein, not yet reached in the tunnel, has been opened on the back; and the slates (of which we have seen samples), for colour and quality, exceed all expectations. Several of the shareholders have visited the quarry, and expressed their unanimous opinions of the great value of the property, and the easy mode of working. We need not hesitate to say that nothing in the history of slate quarries in our experience matches this for dispatch and success, and there is now no question whatever of large quantities of slate being shipped within a very few months. We wish we could report as favourably of many other companies of the present year as we conscientiously do of the Llanfair. We understand a company is now being privately formed under the same auspices, aided by a most powerful local name, for working a quarry of great capacity and promise.

NEW PATENTS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following during the past week:—

R. E. BIBBY, Manchester.—An improved fire-proof cement, which may be employed for covering walls, ceilings, and floors, and is also applicable in the manufacture of fire-bricks, crucibles, retorts, melting-pots, and for other purposes where fire-resisting properties are required.

R. A. BROOMAN, Fleet-street, London.—Improvements in coke-ovens.

E. MOREWOOD, Stratford.—Improvements in coating metals.

A. V. NEWTON, Chancery-lane, London.—An improved process for hardening iron.

R. MUSHET, Coleford, Gloucester.—An improvement or improvements in the manufacture of cast-steel. [tion of moulds for casting.

R. CANHAM, Clerkenwell, Middlesex.—Improvements in machines for the prepara-

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following during the past week:—

G. TOMKINS, Morriston, Glamorgan.—Improvements in the manufacture of tin and terne plates, and in the apparatus to be employed therein. Dated Feb. 25, 1863.

W. A. WILSON and J. SMITH, Liverpool.—Improvements in furnace fire-grates. Dated Feb. 26, 1863. [blocks for defensive purposes. Dated Feb. 26, 1863.

J. YATES, Rotherham, York.—Improvements in the manufacture of armour-plates or

V. D. DELAHAYE, Rouen, France.—Improvements in apparatus for clearing and excavating pit coal and rock or earth. Dated Feb. 27, 1863. [1863.

S. WILLIAMSON, Sheffield.—Improvements in construction of furnaces. Dated Feb. 28,

A. BARCLAY, Kilmarnock, Ayr.—Improvements in locomotive boring and winding engines. Dated March 11, 1863. [Dated March 14, 1863.

J. TANGYE, Birmingham.—Improvements in portable hydraulic punching-machines.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week ending August 15:—

Battery plates, 4*d.*; raising and planishing metals, 1*s.*; manufacture of wrought-metal piles, &c., 4*d.*; bearings and axle-boxes, 8*d.*; machinery for the manufacture of shovels, spades, &c., 4*d.*; hydraulic presses for shaping metals, &c., 3*s.* 4*d.*; alloys, 4*d.*; cutting clay for bricks, tiles, &c., 1*s.* 10*d.*

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The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Aug. 28, 1863.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	98	0	0-	—
Tough cake..... „	95	0	0-	—
Tile ..... „	95	0	0-	—
Burra Burra .... „	98	0	0-99	0 0
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	0-0	1 0¼
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	0¾	0 1 3
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	102	0	0-	—
Bottoms ..... „	104	0	0-	—
Old (Exchango) .... „	85	0	0-	—

IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7	0	0-	—
Ditto, to arrive	7	0	0-	—
Nail rods	7	10	0-	7 15 0
„ Stafford. in London	8	5	0-	—
Bars ditto	8	0	0-	8 10 0
Hoops ditto	8	17	6-	9 2 6
Sheets, single	9	17	6-10	5 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	10	0-	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0-	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	6	0	0-	6 12 6
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	12	6-	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5	17	6-	6 5 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	10	0-12	10 0
To arrive	11	10	0-12	10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	16	6-	3 0 0
Ditto, f. o. b. in Tees ..	2	10	0-	—
Ditto, forge, f. o. b. in Tees	2	7	6-	—
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0-	5 15 0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0-12	0 0

LEAD.				
English Pig, ordny. soft	20	0	0-20	10 0
Ditto (WB)	21	10	0-	—
Ditto sheet	20	15	0-	—
Ditto red lead	21	10	0-21	15 0
Ditto white	26	0	0-27	0 0
Ditto patent shot.....	22	15	0-23	0 0
Spanish	19	5	0-	—

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	8¾d.-10¼d.
Wire	9d.-9½d.
Tubes	11d.-12¼d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.			
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0-	—
„ (hammered).	15	10	0-18	0 0
Ditto, in faggots.....	17	0	0-18	0 0
English, Spring	18	0	0-23	0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44	0	0-	—
„ Spindle	30	0	0-	—
QUICKSILVER	7	0	0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.			
Foreign	18	10	0-18	15 0
To arrive	18	15	0-	—

ZINC.				
In sheets	23	10	0-24	0 0

TIN.				
English, blocks 115	0	0-	—	
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..116	0	0-	—	
Ditto, Refined 120	0	0-	—	
Banca 124	0	0-125	0 0	
Straits 118	0	0-120	0 0	

TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	7	6-	1 8 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	13	6-	1 14 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	4	6-	1 6 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	10	6-	1 12 0
IC Coke ..... „	1	3	0-	1 4 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	9	0-	1 10 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	12	10	0-13	0 0
In London; 20*s.* less at the works.				

YellowMetal Sheathing .p. lb.	8¾d.-9d.
Sheets	p. lb. 8d.-8¼d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6- 6 15 0

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—Activity in our market is still anticipatory, though there has been somewhat more life in some metals during the past week. Orders from India and China are still "few and far between," though to Manilla shipments have been rather extensive, especially in zinc, in consequence of the earthquake there. These, however, must be considered exceptional. Generally speaking, the market may be stated to remain in *statu quo*.

COPPER, if anything, is rather firmer; little better prices have been paid.

IRON.—The advance mentioned last week has become quite general, but at present there are no indications of further advance, although there is no certainty in the matter. Merchant Welsh bars are now quoted 7*l.* in stock in London, and same price to come forward. Swedish iron has considerably improved in price. A very good business has been done, and it is now impossible to be obtained under 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Of Scotch pigs 5000 tons were sold on the 26th inst., at 54*s.* 4½*d.*, and on the 27th 1000 tons were done at 54*s.* 9*d.*, three months; 500 tons at 54*s.* 10½*d.*, three months, and 1500 tons at 54*s.* 6*d.*, cash. The market closes, sellers 54*s.* 6*d.* cash, and 55*s.* three months; buyers, 54*s.* 6*d.*, one month.

LEAD.—This metal continues quiet.

TIN continues still depressed; sales have been principally for speculation, and has not gone into consumption; and, as the arrivals are quite equal to the deliveries, a further decline may still be looked for. To-day, however, the advices from Singapore are much better, which may possible have an influence upon the market.

SPELTER continues to advance, a considerable business has been done, and holders are now asking 18*l.* 10*s.*, and it is not unlikely that even better prices may be obtained ere long.

STEEL still maintains its position, though little business is doing in it.

TIN-PLATES are in good demand, and prices firm at present quotations.

QUICKSILVER.—The late demand has somewhat abated for the present. Stock in London equal to requirements.

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.—The supply of foreign coal is still light, and the market is firm, with a good enquiry. The sales include 220 tons Pelton gas, to arrive, at $8 cash, and 600 ton Newcastle gas coking, also to arrive, on terms we could not learn. Domestic is in moderate demand, and the arrivals are larger than for the same time last year. We quote from yard $7·50 to $8·50.

BOSTON, AUG. 10.—Picton and Sydney coals are nominally the same as last reported. Cargo sales at $7 per ton, cash, but the bulk of the receipts were disposed of previous to arrival. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $9 to $10 per ton. Scotch pig-iron has been in fair demand, and prices are easier. The sales of Gartsherrie and other brands, No. 1, have been at $35·50 to $37 per ton, as to quality; and American pig at $35 to $37 per ton, cash and four months. In bar and sheet iron, no sales of any importance.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 20.—The price of copper at the present time at the East is 31 cents per lb. Tin is selling at 42 cents; a year and a half ago it was commanding but 28 cents in New York. Lead is now worth 8 cents in New York; there has been an unusual demand for this metal for the last year for military purposes. Zinc is worth 7 cents; about 3000 tons of this metal are consumed in the United States, a little over one half of which is the product of domestic mines. Iron of all kind is in great demand at the present time; the production of this metal at the East is being pushed with all possible vigour. Pennsylvania pig is worth $30 to $32 in New York. Cast-steel, for mining purposes, in this State is very scarce, and held at 40 cents per lb. Of late supplies have come to hand *via* Isthmus, and more ordered. Steel of ordinary sizes quotable at 25 cents. Nails have advanced to $4·50.

Although rather more business has been transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, it is still far below the average amount, and there is very little change in mines to report upon generally. The settlement of the fortnightly account took place on Friday, and was also light, excepting the dealings in East Caradon. East Caradon shares, at our last, had declined to 26¼, 27, but on Saturday large buyers appeared in the market, and shares rose to 28¾; on Monday morning, upon mere rumours of a good discovery, they rose to 30, but declined to 29 on receipt of the official telegram, announcing the discovery of a new lode in the 60 cross-cut south, worth 25*l.* per fm.; on Tuesday they were 28 to 29; on Wednesday, about the same; on Thursday, rather firmer; on Friday they opened firmer, for cash and immediate delivery, and left off 28¼ to 28¾. The official report states that, in driving the 60 cross-cut south a new, or south lode, was intersected, 15 inches wide, worth 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom, and driving east on its course, also worth the same amount. On cutting plat also in the 80, a branch has been met with, producing good stones of ore. There is a very strong feeling in the market that, as early as Saturday morning, the fact of a new lode having been cut must, in some way, have reached London, and, consequently, those who sold shares in ignorance of it, are loud in their denunciations, though we hope, and fully expect, the agents will be able to give a satisfactory explanation, so far as they are concerned. Clifford Amalgamated shares advanced to 39, but afterwards became weaker, and left off 36 to 37; the fall is chiefly owing to a rumour that some accident had happened at the mine, but we have no official intelligence of anything of the kind. Bryn Gwiog, 34 to 35; Calvadnack, 6 to 6¼. Wheal Grenville shares have not been quite so firm, and leave off 6 to 6¼; we are glad, however, to find that, for 300*l.*, 16 heads of stamps can be attached to the present whim-engine, and got to work in two months, so that the tin can be stamped on the mine, and the disadvantage of selling in the stone be done away with. The agent calculates that, during the past quarter, 140 tons of tin (worth about 8000*l.*) have been discovered, and added to the reserves of the mine; and as it progresses, it may be advisable to erect larger stamping power. East Grenville shares were rather flatter, at 3¾ to 3¼, early in the week, but on Thursday advanced to 3¾, 4, and leave off 3¾ to 3¾. The report from the mine continues highly favourable, and we are glad to find that the committee have determined on erecting a 60-inch cylinder engine at once, there having, it is well known, been occasion for it for some time past. South Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, at 5*s.* to 6*s.* per share, or 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* prem. On Friday a telegram was received at the office, that a fine lode had been discovered, but, as operations have only been commenced a few days, we presume it is the back of a lode which has been met with in coasteaning. On receipt of the telegram shares rose to 7*s.* 6*d.*, but leave off 7*s.* to 8*s.* East Chiverton, 4¾ to 5; East Basset, 78 to 80; East Rosewarne, 2¾ to 2¾; East Russell, 3¾ to 3¾. Pendeen, 6¼ to 6¾; at the meeting the loss on the two months' working, owing to the want of returning the tin, was 979*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, and a balance of 271*l.* against the company. A call of 4*s.* per share was made; and it was stated that tin to the value of 1800*l.* was on the mine. The ends, in the aggregate, on the tin lode, are worth 31*l.* per fm. The steam-stamps, it is expected, will go to work about November next. Marke Valley, 5¾ to 6; there is an improvement in Marke's lode, in the midway level, worth 4 to 5 tons of solid copper ore per fm. Gonamena, 2¾ to 2¾; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 9 to 11; Great South Tolgus, 3¾ to 3¾; Great Wheal Fortune, 26 to 27; Hingston Down, 2¾ to 2¾; Kelly Bray, ¾ to ¾; Nangiles shares have declined to 25, 26. North Basset, 2¾ to 3¾; at the meeting a call of 3*s.* per share was made. East Carn Brea, 7¾ to 8¾; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 99*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* Wheal Crebor shares have been flatter, and leave off 32*s.* to 34*s.*; in the 84 west a cross-course has been met with, hence to which the lode is full 7 feet wide, worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. North Crofty, 3¾ to 3¾. North Dolcoath shares advanced to 2¾, buyers, and in good demand, but leave off rather flatter, at 2¾ to 2¾. North Roskear, 22 to 23. North Downs, 1¾ to 2; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 152*l.*, and a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Wheal Trelawny, 16 to 17; at the meeting a dividend of 10*s.* per share was declared, and a balance of 1000*l.* carried to credit of next account. Providence Mines, 42 to 43; South Caradon, 415 to 425; South Tolgus, 41 to 43. Stray Park shares not quite so firm, at 38¾ to 39¾. Tincroft, 19 to 20. Drake Walls, 31*s.* to 33*s.*; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 918*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, but it was not thought advisable to declare a dividend. The profit would have been greater but for a short supply of water for stamping, and in consequence the tinstuff has accumulated in the mines. The agent's report is very favourable. West Caradon, 22¾ to 23¾. West Chiverton shares have advanced to 30, 31. Great Retallack, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; the adit here has been driven 22 fms., and the country highly mineralised, so that a lode is expected to be met with daily: 54 tons of blende were sold on Monday, at 2*l.* 12*s.* per ton, and 70 tons will be raised this month. Sithney and Carnmeal, 4 to 4¼; at the meeting a call of 13*s.* per share was made; balance against the mine, 1309*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The agents' hope for a good discovery in the bottom of the flat-rod shaft and 75 fm. level west. Redmoor, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; this mine is looking better than for a long time past, but shares at a mere nominal value: 5 tons of tin have been sold at 68*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and there are 20 tons of copper for sale. West Seton, 230 to 235. Wheal Agar shares have been in good demand, and advanced to 3¾, 3¾. Wheal Buller, 37½ to to 42½; Wheal Grylls, 29 to 30; Wheal Harriett, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* Wheal Unity shares have been firmer, and leave off 14*s.* to 16*s.* Sinking has been commenced below the 40, on the course of the lode. Wheal Ludcott, 3 to 3¼; Wheal Margaret, 28 to 30; Wheal Mary Ann, 11 to 13. Wheal Seton, 219 to 221. Wheal Union 3 to 3¼; at the meeting a call of 3*s.* per share was made. Wheal Hope, 1¾ to 2¾; on Monday 22 tons of silver-lead were sampled. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8¼ to 8¾; the 100, east of engine-shaft, has greatly improved, worth 14*l.* per fathom. The agents value the shafts, winzes, and ends on Pryor's lode at 221*l.* per fm. St. Day United, 15*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; the mine sold for the month 2549*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* worth of tin, giving a good profit on the month's working. The lode in the 130 east, at Great Wheal Busy, is worth 30*l.* per fm.; the 130 west, 15*l.* per fm.; the 130, east of Offord's, 38*l.* per fm.; Michell's winze, below the 100, 25*l.* per fm. At Great North Downs Job's shaft, on Brigan lode, is now cleared to the bottom. The lode at the shaft is worth 10*l.* per fathom.; 20 fms. east the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. for 120 fms. The lode appears to have been worked away in the back, and a good course of ore is expected in the bottom when cleared up. West Frances, 24 to 26.

On the Stock Exchange, no movement of importance has occurred in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 30, 30¼, 30¼, 29¾, 29¾, 28¾, 28¼, 29; Great Wheal Vor, 7, 7¼; Margaret, 33; South Wheal Frances, 60, 59; Tincroft, 21¼, 21¾; Clifford, 39, 37¼, 37, 38, 36; Devon Great Consols, 570; East Wheal Russell, 3¾; Marke Valley, 6; Wheal Ludcott, 3, 3¼; Wheal Mary Ann, 11¼; East Carn Brea, 8; Wheal Buller, 35; East Basset, 79¼. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 3¼, 3¾, 3¼, 3¼, 3⅜, 2⅞, 2¾; Port Phillip, 1¼, 1¾; General, 20¾. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Alamillos, ¼; St. John del Rey, 56¼, 56; Don Pedro, 1; Vallanzasca, ⅞; Cobre, 29, 29¼; United Mexican, 6¾, 7, 6¾.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Our market for mining shares has not yet recovered from the dulness mentioned in last week's Journal. Many of our most spirited speculators are still enjoying their country trips, and prices are suffering accordingly, while, nevertheless, the transactions are but few, holders being, in most instances, unwilling to submit to the offers made to them. We have, therefore, no particular alterations to record from last week's quotations. Wicklow Copper shares were in demand at 38*l.* 10*s.* (5*l.* paid), but were not to be had. Connorree shares rose from 16*s.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*, at which many changed hands. Carysforts were ineffectually offered at 22*s.*, and 44*s.* fully paid up. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*l.* paid) were done at 19*l.* The shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland are only nominally quoted at 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* Carbery and Crookhaven are not enquired for.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the market was supplied with 58 fresh ships, which, with the residue from Friday, gave a quantity beyond the requirements of the trade, and business in house and manufacturers' coals was heavy, at barely last day's prices. Hartley's were in larger supply, and met with little enquiry, although a reduction of 1*s.* per ton was submitted to. Best house coal, 17*s.* to 18*s.*; seconds, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*; Hartley's, 15*s.* to 15*s.* 9*d.*; manufacturers', 13*s.* to 15*s.*—On Wednesday, although only 12 fresh arrivals, business was dull for all descriptions of coal, at Monday's quotations.—On Friday, the 20 arrivals were mostly steamers with contract coals, consequently the quantity on sale was trifling. For coals generally there was more enquiry, and, in some instances, a slight advance was realised. Hetton Wallsend, 18*s.*; Haswell Wallsend, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Hartlepool Wallsend, 16*s.* 9*d.*; Braddyll's Wallsend, 16*s.* 3*d.*; Kelloe Wallsend, 16*s.* 3*d.*; Tees Wallsend, 17*s.*; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 16*s.*; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 16*s.*; Harton Wallsend, 15*s.*; Buddle's West Hartley, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Cowpen Hartley, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Bute's Tanfield, 12*s.* 6*d.*; Tanfield Moor, 12*s.* 6*d.*: 14 cargoes unsold; 109 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantities of coal exported during July was 737,138 tons, against 733,127 tons in the corresponding month of 1862, showing an increase of 4011 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 399,287 tons; Yorkshire, 36,377 tons; Liverpool, 50,635 tons; Severn ports, 211,511 tons; and Scotch, 39,328 tons. The increase was—Yorkshire, 20,154 tons; Liverpool, 277 tons; Severn ports, 12,561 tons. The decrease was—Northern ports, 14,595 tons; Scotch ports, 14,386 tons.—Total exports, January to July, 4,223,098 tons, against 4,379,938 tons in 1862, showing a decrease of 156,840 tons.

The Peel (Isle of Man) Slate Quarry is about to be vigorously worked by a limited company, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. It is pointed out that the average profit of the slate quarries in Wales is 50 per cent. on the outlay; that the demand is so brisk that orders cannot be executed in less than from twelve to eighteen months; and that for several years past prices have been continuously advancing. The property is held from the Crown at a very moderate royalty, and has been favourably reported upon by Mr. Colliver, the lessee of the Bryn Hafod-y-Wern Quarries.

A company, with an influential direction, including Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Stopford, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Hall, Rear-Admiral Sir T. R. Thompson, Bart., and others, has just been formed, with limited liability, and a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, for the purpose of manufacturing Martin's Anchor, which was very favourably reported upon by the members and brethren of the Trinity House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1859, after a series of careful experiments, and which has since been found thoroughly efficient in practice. The anchor consists of a shank, two palmed flukes, and a sector with two palms. The advantages claimed are, that both the palmed-flukes take hold of the ground at the same time, and in whatever position, and on whatever ground the anchor may fall. The company anticipate obtaining one-fourth of the anchor trade of the country, and will realise 30 per cent. on the cost of manufacture. It is considered that the nett profits of the company must be large, and that good dividends will be paid to the shareholders.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1394 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 16,028*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 100*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; average produce, 13¾; average price per ton, 11*l.* 10*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 189 tons 19 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sale during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
July 28	2281	£101 11 0	14⅝	£12 13 6	£85 19 0
Aug. 11	2075	101 13 6	13 11-16.	11 13 6	89 6 6
„ 25	1394	100 18 6	12⅝	11 10 0	84 8 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 4*l.* 10*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 10*s.* 6*d.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard has been about stationary. Of

the 1894 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 928 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 11¼, and sold at an average standard of 102*l.* 14s. 6d.= 9*l.* 11s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 466 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 17⅞, and sold at an average standard of 98*l.* 12s. =15*l.* 6s. 6d. per ton of ore. On Sept. 8 there will be offered for sale 1806 tons, from Cobre, Berehaven, Yudanamutana, Laxey, Cape, Bathurst, Knockmahon, &c.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2872 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,469*l.* 6s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 118*l.* 7s.; average produce, 6⅜; average price per ton, 5*l.* 0s 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 189 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
July 30	3346	£115 15 0	7¼	£5 12 6	£77 15 0
Aug. 6	3533	119 4 0	6⅝	5 4 0	78 0 0
„ 13	2885	118 11 0	6⅝	5 8 0	78 9 0
„ 20	5173	124 8 0	5¾	4 8 0	76 14 0
„ 27	2872	118 7 0	6⅜	5 0 6	76 11 0

Compared with last week's sale, and also compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is nearly stationary—tendency downwards.

The following dividends have been declared during August:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Tincroft	1 0 0	6000 0 0
Dolcoath	8 0 0	2864 0 0
West Wheal Seton	5 0 0	2000 0 0
Clifford Amalgamated	0 12 6	1812 10 0
Providence	1 5 0	1400 0 0
Botallack	7 0 0	1400 0 0
Great Wheal Fortune	0 15 0	1348 10 0
Lisburne	3 0 0	1200 0 0
Cargoll	1 5 0	1145 0 0
Wheal Seton	3 0 0	1188 0 0
Wheal Tremayne	0 10 0	1022 0 0
St. Ives Consols	1 0 0	940 0 0
Bronfloyd	0 2 6	625 0 0
East Darren	2 0 0	600 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	0 10 0	520 0 0
Cwmystwith	4 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Basset	1 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Owles	5 0 0	400 0 0
Yudanamutana	0 5 0	11,250 0 0
Total		£36,739 0 0

At Botallack Mine meeting, on Aug. 19, the accounts for the quarter, ending June, showed a credit balance of 2509*l.* 6s. 8d. The profit upon the quarter was 1479*l.* 15s. 2d. A dividend of 1400*l.* (7*l.* per share) was declared, and a balance of 1109*l.* 6s. 8d. was carried forward to the credit of next account. The agents' report stated that during the past three months they considered the mine, on the whole, had improved for tin, but for copper they regretted not being able to make a similar report.

At the Wheal Owles meeting, on Aug. 21, the accounts for the three months, ending with costs for June, showed a credit balance of 2057*l.* 13s. 3d. A dividend of 400*l.* (5*l.* per share) was declared, and a balance of 1657*l.* 13s. 3d. was carried forward to the credit of next account. During the quarter there were sunk and driven 214 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. There were 16 pares of men stoping on tutwork for tin, and 33 pitches on tribute.

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending July showed a credit balance of 2133*l.* 12s. A dividend of 1400*l.* (1*l.* 5s. per share) was declared, and 733*l.* 12s. carried to credit of next account.

At Tincroft Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend and bonus, together 6000*l.* (1*l.* per share) were declared. Capt. Teague reported very favourably upon the position and prospects of the mine. He has no doubt whatever that the shareholders will receive similar profits at the November and February meetings, and that they will continue.

At the St. Ives Consols Mine meeting, on Aug. 18, the accounts for the quarter, ending with the costs for June, showed a credit balance of 1727*l.* 11s. The profit upon the quarter was 931*l.* 3s. 6d. A dividend of 940*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and a balance of 787*l.* 11s. carried forward to the credit of next account. The agents' report stated that the prospects were rather better than they were three months since. The usual number of hands was employed, and the average tribute was 9s. 2d. in 1*l.*

At the Trelawny Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending with the costs for June, showed a profit of 1071*l.* 7s. 8d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 1052*l.* 6s. 9d. A dividend of 520*l.* (10s. per share) was declared. The report of the agents stated that, if the mine be carried on upon the same principle as now, the same dividends may be calculated upon for some time to come, with the present price of lead, and even taking into account the extra cost of sinking Trelawny's shaft. There were sold on Saturday 3 tons of lead, at 27*l.* 15s. per ton.

At Bronfloyd Mine quarterly meeting, on Monday (Mr. Clayton in the chair), the accounts, showing a surplus of 1273*l.* 11s. 11d. for the quarter, were passed and adopted, and a dividend, being at the rate of 22 per cent. on the paid-up capital, of 625*l.* (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, payable on Sept. 4.

At the Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilites of 918*l.* 4s. 3d. A resolution was passed, authorising the committee to convene a special general meeting, for taking the necessary steps for the division of the sett. Details in another column.

At the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Charles Martin in the chair), the directors' report and balance-sheet were adopted unanimously. Details in another column.

At the Great Work Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending June showed a debit balance of 80*l.* 0s. 1d. The profit on the three months' working was 562*l.* 6s. 8d. Capts. Tredinnick, Edwards, and Johns reported that the prospects of the mine were good, and that they hoped to keep up the returns of tin. The machinery throughout the mine is working well.

At Wheal Mary Hutchings meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months showed a credit balance of 112*l.* 17s. Capt. Wm. Edwards reported that they hope to continue the driving north with vigour, and at a small cost, and they have great faith in good results. Captain Joseph Eddy reports that the sett can be worked at a very small cost, as water-power can be made available for drawing and stamping, there being a fall of upwards of 70 ft. About 20 years since he superintended the streaming of the river which passes through this sett, and raised about 4 tons of black tin therefrom. He discovered three tin lodes, which produced tin of a rich quality, which made him anxious to obtain the sett for mining, but the late proprietor declined granting on any terms, being so near the centre of his game preserves. On the whole, he has a good opinion of the sett, and has no doubt that with a small outlay they will open up a valuable property.

At the North Downs Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts for the four months, ending with costs for June, showed a loss of 628*l.* 4s. 1d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 152*l.* 0s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The agents' report stated that the pitches, upon the whole, were looking well, and they were preparing for the next sampling. The Chairman, in answer to a question with reference to Wheal Peever, stated that when North Downs was in a dividend-paying condition, the manager, he believed, could have introduced parties who were willing to give a considerable sum for Wheal Peever; but at that time the shareholders were not disposed to part with it. At the same time, the committee thought that something might be done in the matter if some substantial offer were made; but while the negociations were pending several shareholders threatened the committee that they would serve them forthwith with a notice of injunction if any steps were taken with the view of disposing of Wheal Peever. Thus the matter dropped. The secretary having read several letters upon the subject which he had received from different shareholders, a discussion ensued, which resulted in the passing of a resolution to the effect that, as no outlay was being incurred at Wheal Peever, the consideration of the question of its disposal should be deferred. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Clijah and Wentworth Mines meeting, on Aug. 5, the accounts for the four months ending May showed a debit balance of 164*l.* 10s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capts. Francis Pryor and Charles Glasson reported that their tribute pitches were looking just the same as at the previous meeting. They have 27 men on tribute, at an average of 8s. 6d. in 1*l.* They have also 26 men on tutwork. The loss during the four months amounts only to 164*l.* 10s. 1d., which includes 196*l.* 10s. for the new boilers, so that had this additional plant not been required they would have shown a small profit. Capt. Glasson's salary was increased 1*l.* 1s. per month.

At the East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 99*l.* 0s. 1d. The arrears of calls amount to 97*l.* 16s.

At Hingston Down Consols Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 136*l.* 18s.; and the estimated payments and receipts before the meeting to be held on Oct. 27 show a debit balance of 274*l.* 4s. 1d. The arrears of calls amount to 187*l.* 11s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The pitches throughout the mine are yielding, on the whole, fair returns, and the next sampling will be about 410 tons of ore; and the costs for the ensuing two months will be about 170*l.*

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for the two months (June and July) show a loss of 979*l.* 7s. 3d., against which there were 12,000 sacks of tinstuff on the mine at surface, valued at 1800*l.* The balance-sheet showed a balance of 271*l.* against the mine, which, if deducted from the 1800*l.* value of the tinstuff at surface, would show a credit balance of 1529*l.* It was stated that, owing to the short supply of water at the water-stamps, from the very dry weather, the tinstuff could not be stamped and dressed for market. The steam-stamps in course of erection will, it was expected, go to work in November. A call of 4s. per share was made. The committee were re-elected. The agent's report stated that although the ends have been richer for tin than at present, they were still opening up profitable ground, and he saw no reason why they should not shortly have other and better bunches of tin than they had yet seen.

At North Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 162*l.* 15s. 10d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 347*l.* 4s. Captains Glanville and Davey report that—"In consequence of the explosion at Lyle's engine, we were obliged to have a new boiler, as the other two have to go under thorough repair. We shall sample to-morrow (Friday) about 50 tons of copper ore, which we believe is of a better quality than the last, and hope to sell in three weeks about 3 tons of black tin."

At Wheal Union meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 551*l.* 10s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 240*l.* 3s.

At the Wheal Hearle meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Richard Tredinnick in the chair), a resolution was passed, to the effect that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. T. Hollow, the executor of the late purser, to examine the accounts, and to ascertain the actual position of the company; and that they be empowered to employ any competent mining agent to inspect the property, with the view of determining the amount that would be required for its efficient working during the next 12 months, and whether, within that period, the 132 and 142 fathom levels could be developed and made profitable. Messrs. J. D. Hastings, T. Spargo, C. Lockyear, J. S. Phillip, and R. Tredinnick, were appointed the committee. Mr. T. Hollow was instructed to stop all operations. The meeting was adjourned till such time as the committee were prepared to submit their report.

At the Wheal Ellen (S. A.), meeting, on August 21 (Mr. Squarey in the chair), Messrs. J. Sewell, J. C. Boord, and D. Herrold, were re-elected directors.

At the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the accounts will show—Capital received, 30,000*l.*; bills payable, &c., 3085*l.* 14s. 10d.; gold sales, interest, and transfer fees, 1221*l.* 7s. 10d.=34,307*l.* 2s. 8d. —Purchase of Pari mine and estate, 12,338*l.* 17s. 8d.; preliminary expenses, 1058*l.* 13s. 6d. (of the 1000 shares originally allotted to Messrs. T. and W. Tregellas, and returned by them to the credit of preliminary expenses, 30 shares only have been sold, so that it would appear that this amount will gradually be extinguished); mine working expenses, salaries, England and Brazil, and bankers commission, 12,422*l.* 6s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 7487*l.* 5s. 4d. The directors report that they have still to express their regret that the anticipations formed on purchasing the mine have not as yet been realised; they are, however, enabled to report improvement in some respects. Looking at the difficulties Captain Bryant has had to contend with, fair progress has been made in opening the mine, and in proving the lode at different points; the lode itself also, which had suddenly contracted to 6 ft., has expanded to upwards of 9 ft. in width, with every prospect of an increase in depth. The great drawback to the success of the company is the small produce extracted from the stone: from the result of numerous assays of the the stone taken from all parts of the mine, and of sand after stamping, it is evident that the stone contains about 12 dwts. of gold per ton; but the manager has as yet, by stamping and washing, only succeeded in obtaining 5½ dwts. per ton; thus showing a loss of over 50 per cent. in the extraction. As, however, the directors learn, from the published reports of the St. John del Rey Company, that the same results were experienced in the first instance at their mine at Morro Velho, they confidently expect that when the amalgamation works in course of construction at Pari (which were immediately commenced on the result of the assays being ascertained) are completed, a larger produce will be obtained. It will be seen that the quantity of stone raised for stamping is increasing monthly; the directors, therefore, fairly calculate that before the close of the year the amount stamped will exceed 500 tons per month, with an increased produce of gold per ton. The necessary forms have been complied with, and the company has been duly registered in Brazil. The directors are confident that with perseverance and economy the Pari Mine will prove a lasting and profitable one to the shareholders. Mr. R. S. Bryant reports that, considering the state in which they found the mine, the progress made has been very satisfactory. The only thing that he regrets is the very low produce, but this he hopes will improve, and he has no doubt but that they will be able to catch a much larger proportion of it.

A general meeting of the Haytor Granite Company is convened for Oct. 5, to consider the propriety of dissolving the undertaking.

By the recent advices from New South Wales, it appears that the gold dust received at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, from Jan. 1 to June 12, amounted to 226,718 ozs., and the coin issued during that period 537,000 sovereigns and 435,000 half sovereigns; total, 754,500*l.* In the corresponding period of 1862 the amount of gold received dust was 386,255 ozs., and the coin issued 1,470,000 sovereigns.

LEEDS, AUG. 27.—In mining shares only a moderate amount of business has been transacted. Enquiries have been made for Brea, Yorkshire, and North Jane shares; but at the present low prices few holders are disposed to sell, with the improving position of the mines.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

NEWCASTLE, AUG. 27.—The market for mining shares this last week has been very quiet, not a transaction of any note having occurred, business being in this department almost suspended, in consequence of the British Association holding one of their meetings here—the most successful one of late years. In local mines a small lot of Nether Hearths changed hands at previous prices; the mine is looking well for an early improvement. Hiarwoods have been enquired for, at nominal prices; improvements of considerable importance are awaited daily. At Tyne Head the operations, which have extended over several years, have as yet shown little change for the better in the mine. From Troed-y-Rhiw (Aug. 25), Capt. Charles H. Jones writes:—"The appearance of the lode as we drive on it daily becomes more promising; the north cross-cut continues easy for progress."—EDWARD BREWIS.

MR. S. B. ROGERS.—We regret to learn that our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Samuel Baldwyn Rogers, the talented author of "Iron Metallurgy," and of several other works of an equally practical character, is confined to his bed by severe illness, and that he is in such straitened circumstances that an appeal to the sympathy of those who have benefited by his suggestions is absolutely necessary. Mr. Rogers is, we believe, considerably over eighty years old, and his ability as a metallurgist is so well known, both to the ironmasters of South Wales and to others, that we do not doubt that ample aid will be forthcoming to relieve his necessities. We feel convinced that it will only be necessary to make his case known, and open a subscription list on his behalf, to secure the required support, and with this view we have forwarded him, as the contribution of the *Mining Journal*, a subscription of 5*l.* 5s., and shall be happy to forward him such other sums as may be sent to our office by those who appreciate his half-century's efforts to advance the iron trade of the country. All subscriptions received will be acknowledged in the *Mining Journal*, and considering his great age, and that his present illness has been of some months' duration, we trust that all who feel disposed to help him will remember that "the gift will be worth double if given at once," and that otherwise it may be worthless from coming too late.

HARTLEY COLLIERY RELIEF FUND—*(From a Correspondent).*—The secretary of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund has formally notified to the proper personages that, after making ample provision for the Hartley widows and children, there will remain about 20,400*l.* unapplied; and that this amount will be distributed in equal proportions to the twelve inspection districts. The meeting for dealing with the portion to be allotted to the Durham district will be held at the Town Hall, Durham, Sept. 5.

IMPORTANT TO CO-OPERATIVE AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—A case of considerable importance to joint-stock and co-operative companies, has been decided in the Bacup County Court. The case was heard at the previous sitting of the Court, and the Judge, Mr. J. T. Greene, reserved his decision until Tuesday. The case was brought by the Shawforth Cotton Manufacturing and Mining Company (Limited), Shawforth, near Rochdale, to recover the sum of 44*l.*, the amount of calls due upon shares in the above company, from Mr. Richard Lord, a beerseller, in Union-street, Bacup. Mr. James Ashworth, secretary to the company, produced the Articles of Association—a printed copy—and said that they were those by which the company was conducted. Witness produced the register of shareholders, and read the following entry, under date of December 22, 1860:—"Richard Lord, beerseller, British Queen, Bacup, eight shares." Defendant had paid 2*l.* upon the shares, which was a deposit of 5s. per share upon the eight shares taken. According to the 126th Article of Association, the calls were due monthly, which was 5s. per share. Defendant was served with a notice in January last, and the action was for calls up to September, the time the last audit was made. His Honour at the previous sitting of the Court, commented upon the indifferent manner in which the rules had been drawn up.—Mr. Watson, for the defendant, said that some of the rules were repugnant to each other. He asked the witness how the society dealt with the 113th article, which said that the member or shareholder should sign the Articles of Association.—Witness, in answer, said that they did not present any acceptance of shares, they were satisfied with the deposit of money. —In answer to Mr. Eastwood, who appeared for the society, the defendant said he did not apply personally for the shares; he ordered a man to get some for him. He paid 2*l.*, and received the receipt now produced. Defendant had never signed, nor authorised anyone else to sign for him, any article or document of the company.—Mr. Watson, in defence, argued that defendant was not compelled to pay. He admitted that his client did apply for shares by another person, but did not state what number were to be allotted him, and proceeded to quote a case which came off in the Exchequer Chamber, New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company *v.* Muggridge, to show that where there had been no signature given it was ruled that there was no evidence of the individual having become a shareholder. Being on the register of shareholders was not sufficient, unless there was evidence of acceptance of shares.—His Honour, on the case being called upon, said that he should nonsuit the plaintiffs, and allow costs for the defendant. The decision was very eagerly looked for, as there are no less than seventeen co-operative manufacturing companies in Bacup and the neighbourhood.

DUTIES OF ASSIGNEES.—Where assignees are chosen at the instance of the bankrupt's solicitor, who has the sole control of the estate, and the bankrupt carries on business the same as before the bankruptcy, and the assignees neglect their duty and do not attend the sittings of the Court, the Court will then remove them, and will order the cost of the creditors making the application to be paid out of the estate. This was the course adopted by Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, of the London Court of Bankruptcy, in *re* Beesley, tailor, of Southampton. The learned Commissioner said:—"I hold that assignees taking upon themselves a trust of this description are bound to perform the duty which they have undertaken; they must not leave the estate to shift for itself. Here they leave the whole matter to the bankrupt's solicitor."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR,—In reply to several enquiries in reference to the meteorological character of 1864, I have given this information sufficiently explicit already. The winds and unsettled weather mentioned in my last occurred as foretold, but rather more rain fell than I expected. For the future, beyond a few occasional showers, of brief duration, the weather will be all that can be desired for the remaining harvest operations. Some wind about Sept. 6. As I have before stated, when I am a little out, it is for want of time to devote to this very interesting subject. Another comet is approaching the sun, and ought to be seen about three weeks from this time. One comet has passed away unseen by any of our astronomers.

26, *Throgmorton-street, Aug.* 27. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 27th August.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Maesysafn	100	£12 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	11	11 18 6	ditto
ditto	5	13 18 6	ditto
Hendre Ucha	11	12 18 0	ditto
Bryngwn	7	13 0 6	ditto
ditto	10	14 1 0	A. Eyton.
Pant-y-Mwyn	19	11 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Maudlin	8	12 11 0	A. Eyton.
East Pant Du	6	12 2 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Tassan	40	12 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyliffe	45	12 8 0	ditto
Roman Gravels	25	12 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pant-y-Pydew	13	13 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 19th August.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Day Utd.	29 19 0 26	—	£1745 5 3—	—
ditto	13 16 0 21	—	804 7 11—	—
Sold on the 23d August.				
Wheal Uny	14 5 0 1	64 10 0	921 10 4—	—
Sold on the mine.				
Redmoor	5 0 0 0	68 5 0	341 5 0	—Blazoe Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL (ex *Favorite*), by Martyn, Dennis, and Co., on the 11th June.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Great Laxey (Isle of Man)	55	3 13 0	St. Helen's Co.
Sold at LIVERPOOL (ex *Maria*), by Martyn, Dennis, and Co., on the 31st July.			
Great Laxey (Isle of Man)	32	4 0 0	J. Radley.
ditto	100	2 17 6	ditto
Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Lewis, on the 26th August.			
West Canada Co. (*J. G. Deshler*)	60	17 2 0	C. Lambert.
ditto ditto	60	17 2 0	ditto
ditto ditto	60	17 4 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto ditto	50	17 0 0	ditto
ditto ditto	90	17 5 6	ditto
Knockmahon (*Johanna*)	65	10 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto ditto	65	10 7 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co. / Pocket Nook Co.
ditto (*Ellen*)	55	8 2 6	Pocket Nook Co.
ditto ditto	50	8 4 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Sold by the PARYS MINES, on the 18th August.			
Lot 1 (copper ore)	160	5 19 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
2 ditto	160	5 19 0	Mona Co.
3 (precipitate)	50	6 12 0	ditto
4 ditto	30	3 7 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled August 5, and sold at Swansea August 25.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	120	11⅜	£9 11 0	British Reg.	19	19½	£16 7 6
ditto	80	11⅝	9 15 0	ditto	3	24	18 1 0
ditto	100	11	9 2 6	ditto	26	21¾	17 10 6
ditto	75	10¾	8 18 0	Ballycummisk	38	13⅞	11 5 0
ditto	84	11⅝	9 14 6	ditto	24	4	2 18 6
ditto	69	11¼	9 8 6	Fortune, W.A.	34	22¼	17 18 0
Cobre	94	12⅝	10 19 0	Cape Copper	23	33	26 18 0
ditto	93	12½	10 19 0	Kanmantoo	17	46	38 19 0
ditto	83	12½	10 13 0	Precipitate	1	56⅜	44 6 0
Knockmahon	114	9¾	8 1 0	Connorree Pre.	5	27	21 7 0
ditto	48	11¼	9 7 0	ditto	2	10¼	8 0 0
Del Soto	62	23⅝	19 9 6	Victoria Slag	5	6¼	4 0 0
ditto	55	23	18 16 0	Fortune, W.A.	2	21⅝	18 6 0
ditto	3	18	14 18 0	Connorree Ore	80	3⅞	2 16 0
British Reg.	25	22½	19 6 6	British Reg	10	39	33 5 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	528	£4973	4 6	Kanmantoo	17	£	662 3 0
Cobre	270	2931	12 0	Precipitate	1		44 6 0
Knockmahon	162	1566	10 0	Connorree Precip.	7		122 15 0
Del Soto	120	2286	3 0	Victoria Slag	5		20 0 0
British Regulus	73	1304	1 0	Fortune (W.A.)	2		36 12 0
Ballycummisk	62	497	14 0	Connorree Ore	80		224 0 0
Fortune (W. A.)	34	608	12 0	British Regulus	10		332 10 0
Cape Copper	23	618	14 0				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	97	£1032 15 6
Freeman and Co.	107	1108 7 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	287	2960 3 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	161	3363 14 0
Vivian and Sons	264	2626 4 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	353	3393 4 6
Bankart and Sons	53	954 15 6
Jennings and Co.	48	294 12 0
Neath Copper Company	24	295 1 0
Total	1394	£16,028 16 6

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Sept. 8.—Cobre 108, 102, 62, 57, 106, 105, 90, 98, 33 —Berehaven 126, 76, 65, 63, 83, 124—Yudanamutana 46, 44, 18—Laxey 148—French Slag 97—Cape Copper 15, 3—Bathurst 6—Knockmahon 80, 43—French Slag 8—Total, 1806 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11¼	£ 9 11 6	£102 14 6
Foreign	17⅞	15 6 6	98 12 0
Sale	13½	£11 10 0	£100 18 6

Totals—British, 928; Foreign, 466=1394 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11⅛	£ 9 10 6	£104 9 0
Foreign	16⅝	14 5 0	99 8 0
Sale	13 11-16	£11 13 6	£101 13 6

Totals—British, 1132; Foreign, 943=2075 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 12, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Aug. 27.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	92	£5 19 6	Tywarnhaile	60	£4 1 0
ditto	87	8 14 6	ditto	54	10 0 6
ditto	71	5 13 6	ditto	44	5 14 6
ditto	70	8 14 0	ditto	37	2 1 0
ditto	54	15 3 6	Clifford Amalgamated	63	3 15 6
ditto	47	16 1 0	ditto	50	3 14 0
ditto	36	8 8 6	ditto	55	4 18 6
ditto	24	5 16 6	ditto	32	0 3 6
Great Wheal Busy	71	2 12 0	ditto	26	12 18 6
ditto	69	2 0 6	ditto	18	2 10 0
ditto	65	1 17 6	ditto	10	4 17 0
ditto	53	3 10 0	Craddock Moor	87	6 1 6
ditto	51	3 6 0	ditto	82	8 12 0
ditto	48	1 18 6	ditto	20	3 9 0
ditto	39	2 19 0	ditto	17	5 1 6
ditto	29	2 7 0	New Treleigh	44	2 12 6
Fowey Consols	88	5 10 6	ditto	43	3 1 6
ditto	82	5 9 0	ditto	27	7 18 0
ditto	77	5 6 0	Great North Downs	74	4 13 0
ditto	56	4 7 6	Great Brigan	56	5 15 6
ditto	52	1 10 6	ditto	11	2 9 0
ditto	45	1 8 6	Boscawen	50	5 11 6
West Damsel	79	3 8 0	Pedn-an-drea	36	4 6 0
ditto	76	3 11 0	Falmouth & Sperries	35	4 10 0
ditto	71	3 12 6	North Grambler	25	5 9 0
ditto	65	3 6 0	Buckingham's Ore	16	2 13 0
ditto	47	4 2 0	ditto	1	19 5 0
ditto	45	2 19 6	North Hallenbeagle	12	6 18 6
Tywarnhaile	90	3 7 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

South Caradon	481	£4337	12 0	Great North Downs	74	£	344 2 0
Great Wheal Busy	425	1075	12 0	Great Brigan	67		350 7 0
Fowey Consols	400	1729	12 6	Boscawen	50		278 15 0
West Damsel	383	1336	17 0	Pedn-an-drea	36		154 16 0
Tywarnhaile	285	1413	12 0	Falmouth & Sperries	35		157 10 0
Clifford Amal	263	1162	3 0	North Grambler	25		136 5 0
Craddock Moor	206	1389	0 0	Buckingham's ore	16		59 0 0
New Treleigh	114	461	0 6	North Hallenbeagle	12		83 2 0

Average Standard ..... £118 7 0 | Average Produce 6⅜
Average Price per ton £5 6 0

Quantity of Ore ..... 2872 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 189 tons 0 cwt.
Amount of Money £14,469 6 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £124 8 0.—Average Produce 6¾
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £115 15 0.—Produce, 7¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	218½	£2708 7 6
Freeman and Co.	119½	410 19 0
Grenfell and Sons	390	1764 9 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	112½	990 4 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	309½	1740 19 4
Mason and Elkington	388½	2076 6 9
F. Bankart	424¼	1418 18 6
Copper Miners' Company	213	1498 11 6
Charles Lambert	180	777 18 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	149¾	759 11 10
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	216½	381 10 9
Neath Copper Company	141½	548 19 10
Penclawdd Company	9	22 10 0
Total	2872	£14,469 6 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels—Clifford Amalgamated 905—West Seton 416—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 393—South Tolgus 265—East Pool 237—North Roskear 208—Tolcarne 184—South Frances 151—Wheal Basset 123—East Basset 84—North Crofty 69—Wheal Harriett 68—West Stray Park 65—West Tolgus 43—Wheal Towan 20—North Dolcoath 16—South Basset 13.—Total, 3260 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels—West Basset 426—East Carn Brea 309—Wheal Margery 240—Par Consols 193—Wheal Prosper United 191—East Rosewarne 138—Wheal Uny 105—Copper Hill 85—Wheal Anna 71—Tolvadden 64—North Basset 52—Gurlyn 52—Wheal Buller 48—North Frances 31—Nangiles 30—West Alfred 26—West Trevelyan 20—Wheal Emily Henrietta 20—South Carn Brae 16—Wheal Agar 15—Bolling Well 15—Caradon Consols 13 —Wheal Union 11—West Par Consols 4—Pembroke 2.—Total, 2177 tons.

COPPER MINES IN SANTO DOMINGO.—

At a MEETING of mining engineers, private investors, and others interested in establishing THE PLATANO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), held on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1863, at the offices of the company, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C., the documents hereafter mentioned having been read and discussed, and other information elicited, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by Capt. SAMPSON VIVIAN, seconded by ADAM MURRAY, Esq., Mining Engineers:—

That the reports of Colonel T. S. Heneken, of St. Domingo, and of Messrs. John Pooley and Thomas Husband, mining captains, of Cornwall, employed by him on the copper lodes, &c., of El Platanito, are very satisfactorily verified by the reports of Professor Ansted and of Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro, Inspector-General of the Cuba Mines, commissioned to report on the mineral resources of St. Domingo by the Spanish Government.

Proposed by EVAN HOPKINS, Esq., Mining Engineer, seconded by SWINBORNE J. BOND, Esq.:—

That the identification by Mr. Thomas Husband of the ore in its natural condition, exhibited to this meeting as samples of the produce from the eight copper lodes and their feeders at El Platanito, and as being precisely conformable with the ores thence consigned to Messrs. Richardson, of Swansea, and the detailed information given by him of the character, progress, and prospects of the mines, should be accepted as conclusive evidence of the great local advantages, essential condition, and highly profitable nature of the undertaking.

Proposed by HENRY NESBITT, Esq., seconded by W. H. MACKRETH, Esq.:—

That the prospectus for the formation of a company to purchase the freehold estate of El Platanito and realise its mineral wealth, founded on the preceding resolutions, and now submitted to this meeting, is deserving of private encouragement and public confidence and support.

Copies of prospectuses, maps, reports, &c., may be obtained on application by letter, or personally, from Mr. LEE STEVENS, 36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

EAST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

11, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE OF ALLOTMENT.

The directors will meet for the purpose of allotment on Friday, the 11th of September next. APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES must be SENT in on or before THURSDAY, the 10th of September.

Prospectuses and forms of application to be had at the offices; and of the broker, A. KITCHING, Esq., 2, Copthall Chambers, E.C.

THE WEST POLBREEN TIN MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED), ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £6000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment. No further calls to be made for twelve months.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD W. BURLS, Esq., the Villas, Erith.
H. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London. } Directors of the
DAVID GRIMMETT, Esq., 2, King's-row, Walworth, London. } St. Just Consols
JOHN WARD, Esq. (firm of Ward Brothers), 56, Bartholemew-close, and Islington, London. } Mining Company (Limited).
W. C. PAUL, Esq., 79, Queen's-road, Bayswater, London.

BANKERS—Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London; Willyams and Co., Miners' Bank, Truro, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Waller and Keriy, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.

AUDITOR—Charles Warwick, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. T. Carthew.

OFFICES,—12, BUCKLERSBURY, CITY.

This company is established to purchase and work a very valuable tin mine at St. Agnes, Cornwall, known as West Polbreen.

Its geological position is first rate, being surrounded by the most productive mines of this celebrated district, and possessing 13 champion lodes of great richness and value.

The mine will be easily and very cheaply worked, sales of tin will be soon made, and no call will be required for 12 months.

The last sale of tin paid its cost, and it is fully expected that in a short period the min will be giving very handsome profits.

The vendors of the property are so confident in the success of the mine, that they have sold their entire interest in it for 2200 paid-up shares. This is a very satisfactory arrangement, as they have expended a deal of capital on the property, and made it nearly self-supporting.

A most valuable cross-course intersects all the lodes. The miners are now driving the level on May's lode towards it, and opening up rich and profitable tin ground, which is improving every week (see weekly report from the mine). In a short time the celebrated Dorcas lode will be cut, and it is believed will at once give immense returns.

The directors submit this property to the public with the greatest confidence. A considerable number of shares have been already subscribed, and immediate application is requested for the remainder.

Magnificent specimens of the ore may be seen at the office of the company, where prospectuses, plans, reports, and every information may be readily obtained.

THE WEST POLBREEN TIN MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this company WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY, the 11th September. By order of the Board,

THOMAS CARTHEW, Sec.

THE NEW CONCORD SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each. Deposit on application 10s. per share, and payment on allotment £1.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

BROKER—Alfred Bingham, Esq., 1, Copthall Chambers, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. H. Brook.

OFFICES,—11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company proposes to purchase the freehold estate of Wonwood, near Tavistock, Devon, consisting of 100 acres, and including the valuable lead and copper mine known as Wheal Concord.

This mine was worked many years ago, and £24,000 worth of lead ore obtained from shallow levels, when it was stopped in consequence of litigation between the company and the freeholder. It is now being worked on a small scale very successfully.

A provisional contract has been made for the purchase of the entire freehold, with all its mineral, and the plant of the mine, for £16,000, of which the vendors receive £7000 in paid-up shares.

Samples of the ore can be seen at the office, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, and prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, with the surveyors' reports, may be obtained also of the bankers and broker of the company.

Should no allotment of shares be made, all deposits will be returned.

HOCHDAHL PIG-IRON, AND HOCHDAHL "SPIEGEL-EISEN."

Hochdahl, near Dusseldorf (Rhenish Prussia), July 11, 1863.

We beg to announce that we have this day appointed Messrs. ROBINOWS AND MARJORIBANKS, in GLASGOW, to be our SOLE AGENTS for the SALE, in GREAT BRITAIN, of our HOCHDAHL PIG-IRON, and HOCHDAHL "SPIEGEL-EISEN;" and we would invite orders through the medium of the said firm.

THE HOCHDAHL MINING COMPANY.
W. JOEST. J. SCHIMMELBUSCH.

GLASGOW, JULY 14, 1863.—With reference to the annexed announcement, we beg to direct attention to the Pig-iron and "Spiegel-Eisen" of the Hochdahl Mining Company, in Rhenish Prussia. These kinds of iron are produced from the spathic and brown hematite iron ores, from the best mines in the Siegen and Nassau districts. There are several mines in these districts, the products of which are of exquisite purity; and, if they have not yet become better known and appreciated, it is solely attributable to the absence of railway communication hitherto.

The Hochdahl Mining Company has secured the working of the above mines for a long series of years; this, and the very excellent system adopted in their works, enable them to supply uniformly the same good qualities.

A careful analysis of the different kinds of iron has yielded the following results:—

	Hochdahl "Spiegel-Eisen" A Best Best, Made with coke.	Hochdahl Pig-iron A Best Best, Made with coke.	Hochdahl "Spiegel-Eisen" C Best, Made with coke.	Hochdahl Pig-iron C Best, Made with coke.
Iron ....per ct.	85·67	89·98	90·01	95·70
Manganese....	8·07	5·57	4·96	2·95
Carbon	5·04	3·91	4·20	0·37
Silica	0·41	0·26	0·46	0·36
Aluminium ..	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·04
Sulphur	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03
Copper	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04

These results show the great excellence and purity of these kinds of iron, which are demonstrated by practical experience, as proved by the reputation which the Hochdahl Ironworks enjoy, both in Germany and in France. At present they produce already, with three furnaces, 700 tons weekly, but they continue still further to extend. The very small presence of silica is one of the characteristics of the Hochdahl iron—all other kinds of iron (not excepting even those made with charcoal) containing at least twice as much. The great advantage of the absence of silica is that the iron does not injure the puddling furnaces, and is therefore used in preference by the puddling works.

In order well and satisfactorily to work the iron, and especially the "Spiegel-Eisen," it is requisite that the puddling furnace should have a strong draught and great heat, so that the iron may be continued to be worked, after being melted, with the register closed.

The Hochdahl "Spiegel-Eisen" is well adapted for the Bessemer process; and its great suitability for puddled and cast-steel is beyond doubt. "Spiegel-Eisen A" is chiefly used for the manufacture of cast-steel articles. "Spiegel-Eisen C" and "Pig-iron C" are much used in Germany for puddle steel articles. "Pig-iron C" is besides used in preference for the manufacture of the best qualities of sheets, bars, angle and T iron, and for wire drawing. "Pig-iron A" Best Best (which is produced from the same ore as the "Spiegel-Eisen A") is even more suitable for puddled steel, because it melts faster in the furnace than "Spiegel-Eisen A," and gives a better result than "Spiegel-Eisen C." The present prices are:—

"Spiegel-Eisen A"	£6	5	0	per ton, ex ship at Hull.
"Pig-iron A"	6	0	0	" "
"Spiegel-Eisen C"	5	7	6	" "
"Pig-iron C"	5	0	0	" "

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In Chancery, Lancashire.

SCHIELE'S PATENTS—SCHUNCK v. SCHIELE.—

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated July 14, 1863, executed pursuant to an order of this Court, and duly registered at the Patent Office, London, C. SCHIELE ABSOLUTELY ASSIGNED to MARTIN SCHUNCK, Esq., the PATENTS, comprising the following inventions:—

SCHIELE'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S SILENT FANS, including AIR PUMPS or GAS EXHAUSTERS.
SCHIELE'S BLAST ENGINES.
SCHIELE'S GOVERNORS for STEAM ENGINES and WATER WHEELS.
SCHIELE'S VENTILATING ENGINES.
} The North Moor Foundry Company, Oldham, Sole Licencees.

SCHIELE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. } Messrs. Hick and Son, engineers, Bolton, Sole Licencees.

SCHIELE'S TURBINE STEAM ENGINES. } Messrs. Clark and Charnley, engineers, Preston, Sole Licencees.

SCHIELE'S FEED PUMPS.
SCHIELE'S VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR.
SCHIELE'S LUBRICATION.
SCHIELE'S HYDRAULIC TRANSMISSION of POWER.
SCHIELE'S HYDRO EXTRACTORS.
SCHIELE'S CONTACT GEAR.
SCHIELE'S CONTINUOUS WHEEL CUTTING MACHINERY.
SCHIELE'S NUT TAPPING MACHINES.
SCHIELE'S OSCILLATION BREAK for GOVERNORS for RAILWAY TRAINS, &c.
SCHIELE'S CONTINUOUS SCREW CUTTING MACHINES.
SCHIELE'S APPLICATION of the ANTI-FRICTION CURVE to FOOTSTEPS of SHAFTS, to COCKS, VALVES, &c.
SCHIELE'S HYDRAULIC WEIGHING MACHINES.

Mr. SCHIELE is not authorised, either by himself, or his partners or agents, to receive any orders, or transact any business, relating to the above.

All applications for terms of license, &c., of inventions not already exclusively licensed, to be made to WILLIAM RADFORD, Esq., civil engineer, John Dalton-street, Manchester; or to the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, Oldham, who are authorised to treat, on behalf of Mr. SCHUNCK, for the same.

LEWIS, DARBISHIRE, AND ASHWORTH, 21, Brown-street, Manchester, Solicitors for Martin Schunck, Esq.

August 24, 1863.

THE NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, OLDHAM,

SOLE LICENSEES and MANUFACTURERS of
SCHIELE'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S SILENT FANS.
SCHIELE'S BLAST ENGINES.
SCHIELE'S VENTILATORS for SHIPS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S MINE VENTILATORS.
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The NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, having found that some of their customers have had an impression that their machines could be obtained from other parties than themselves, beg to inform the public that they POSSESS the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to the ABOVE PATENTED INVENTIONS, and that they have not authorised any other parties to manufacture and sell the same.—For illustrated circulars, apply to the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, Oldham.

MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO. beg to intimate that the

PATENTS ASSIGNED by MR. SCHIELE to MR. SCHUNCK ONLY COMPRISE MR. SCHIELE'S OLD PATENTS, taken out prior to 1860, and DO NOT COMPRISE—

SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST and VENTILATING ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS and HAMMERS of 1860.
SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY of 1860.
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Also, that MR. SCHIELE'S PATENTS for LUBRICATION, HYDRO EXTRACTORS, HYDRAULIC WEIGHING MACHINES, and the APPLICATION of the ANTI-FRICTION CURVE to UPRIGHT SHAFTS, &c., have LONG SINCE EXPIRED, and MESSRS. C. SCHIELE and CO., as well as the public in general, have full liberty to make use of these inventions.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

AUSTRIAN GUN-COTTON.—Being desirous of obtaining supplies of gun-cotton (which I failed to get in England), I wrote on May 4 to M. Reny, gun-cotton manufacturer, of Vienna. I wrote this, in consequence of seeing a paragraph in the Journal naming M. Reny as an eminent manufacturer of the article I required. I have to-day received the letter in question returned through the Dead Letter office. Perhaps, some of your readers will kindly inform me of any other continental house where gun-cotton is manufactured, and thus prevent the delay (three months) which I have experienced in the present case.—J. C. MANNING: *Bellevue House, Swansea, Aug.* 26.

TO MR. HALL, ASSAYER, &C., WHITEHAVEN.—The writer having written twice in answer to your advertisement, begs to state that both letters have been returned through the Post-office, owing to "insufficient address." As it is possible that others may have their letters returned to them, it is important you should advertise the full address, stating street, &c.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—Please allow me, through the Journal, to express my gratitude to my friend for saying that I had made a mistake in reporting on the value of the 10 fathom level, west of Ward's engine-shaft. He was quite right: I did make a mistake, and sent to claim it as such, which should have appeared in the same paper, and why it was omitted I do not know. I have been reporting on mines in different parts of the world for more than 35 years, and that was the first report in which I have to claim a mistake. I wish my friend could say as much.—WILLIAM PAUL.

SLATE COMPANIES.—As I am interested in several slate quarries, I have felt much surprise at seeing no notice or report for a long time of the Moelwyn, Lower Taldrws, or Cricceth, in the Journal. Can anyone explain this reserve, for it has an ominous appearance?—A SHAREHOLDER.

ST. JOHN'S UNITED MINING COMPANY (NEWFOUNDLAND).—My attention has just been directed to a letter, addressed to the Journal by a "Berkshire Shareholder," requesting information, &c., relative to the affairs of the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company (Newfoundland). If your Berkshire or any other correspondent will do me the favour to write me a letter, or will make an appointment for me to meet them in London, I will readily attend to it, and will give all the information it is in my power to afford.—SAMUEL JONES: *Albion-terrace, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico.*

LEGITIMATE MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.— * * * One word more, and, so far as I am concerned, this controversy ends. I must reluctantly decline Mr. Francis's invitation to report on the Havon Mines—in the first place, because he is not authorised by the directors to send me there; and, in the second place, because no such report is required. So far I have accomplished my object; for, backed by public opinion, I have grappled with the great evil which paralyses Welsh mining, and I now defy Mr. Matthew Francis and his compeers to report as they hitherto have done on Welsh mines. At any rate, I shall keep my eye upon them, and when occasion demands I will expose them with a firm, resolute, and unsparing hand.—C. T.: *Carmarthen.*

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—The letter from Mr. Farrant only reached us on Monday—it is inserted in another column of this day's Journal.

PELYN WOOD MINE.—"Observer," in the Journal of the 15th inst., writes that a proper registration has never been kept of the holders of Pelyn Wood Mine shares, and that, consequently, "it will be difficult to say who are or who have been adventurers." I would, therefore, suggest that persons who have been so unfortunate as to have been remembered as victims in this concern, should forward to Mr. William Michell, Registrar of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, at Truro, the names, and, if possible, the addresses, of the parties from whom they purchased their shares, as also the names of such as attended the meetings of the company, or are known to them as having at any time held an interest in it.—A VICTIM.

TIN-PLATE WORKS.—"W. R." (Liverpool).—We are not aware of the existence of a complete list of all the different brands of tin-plates, nor can we conceive what would be its utility if produced. Every brand has some particular recommendation, and it is at all times better for the consumer to consult a respectable broker, who will recommend a plate suited to the price and purpose required. Mr. Richard Smith is the manager of the Earl of Dudley's Ironworks.

THE DEEPEST MINE IN ENGLAND.—"S." (Aldershot).—The deepest mine in England is the Dukinfield Coal Pit, in Lancashire; the depth is 685 yards, or 2055 feet. The Monkwearmouth Pit, near Newcastle, is nearly as deep; the Tresavean Copper Mine in Cornwall, is 300 fathoms, or 1800 feet deep; and Great Wheal Vor is, we believe nearly as deep. "S." should read the address of the President at the British Association, which appears in another column of this day's Journal.

The communication from "C. T." (Carmarthen), on "Milford Haven and the Welsh Coal Field," shall appear in next week's Journal.

SOUTH FRANCES, AND WEST BASSET.—I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers can inform me when the boundary dispute between South Wheal Frances and Wheal Basset Mines is likely to be settled. Is it postponed until the Greek Kalends, or only until such time as the lawyers shall have devoured all the oysters, and left nothing but the shells for the unfortunate shareholders?—ONE INTERESTED.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—Can any of your readers render any information on the following subject? A friend of mine wrote to me some time back from Australia stating that some copper mines, known as the Daly, Stanley, Sir Dominic, and others, had been entrusted to some gentleman for the purpose of forming a company in England, my friend stating that the proprietors were willing to take the value of the property in paid-up shares of the company. As my friend wrote me a glowing description of the richness of these mines, I have been anxiously looking out for the prospectus; so that, if it came out under respectable auspices, I purposed investing some capital in the undertaking. I noticed some time ago several paragraphs in the Journal referring to these mines. I have consulted Austin's work on the Mines of South Australia, but he merely describes the mines, and does not say anything about the formation of a company. I should like to know the gentleman's address who holds the property for sale, or if a company is going to be formed.—A CONSTANT READER.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK, COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 29, 1863.

We have been favoured with an early copy of the General Summary of the Mineral Statistics for 1862, by the attention of Mr. ROBERT HUNT. Notwithstanding that every endeavour has been made to publish these Mineral Statistics at an earlier period, it has not been found possible to do so, some returns not having been furnished until this day. It is, however, hoped that a more prompt system of making these returns will be gradually adopted, and that we may eventually see the actual condition of our Mineral Industries at the close of the past year by or before the Midsummer of the current one.

GOLD.—Referring to the Appendix (Merionethshire) it will be seen that twenty-four workings are named as gold mines. What may be the returns from those during the present year cannot yet be told. One mine only returned gold in 1862; the quantity being 5299 ounces, of the value of 20,390*l.*

TIN.—The tin ore *(black tin)* smelted during 1862 amounted to 14,127 tons, producing of metallic or *white tin* 8476 tons, or an increase of upwards of 1000 tons. The returns made to the Stannary Court, although these do not represent the total produce of our tin-producing districts, show a corresponding increase—the returns of 1861 giving 10,963 tons of tin ore and 7016 tons of tin; those of 1862 giving 11,841 tons of tin ore and 7578 tons of metallic tin.

COPPER.—The production of copper ore from British mines has fallen off. In 1861 our native mines produced 231,487 tons of copper ore, which gave 15,331 tons of the metal; whereas in 1862 the copper ore amounted to 224,171 tons, and the metal obtained to 14,843 tons.

LEAD.—The ore produced from our lead mines has been larger during 1862 than in the previous years—

In 1860, the returns of lead ore were	89,081	tons	—of lead,	63,525	tons.
In 1861,	"	"	90,696	"	"	65,643	"
In 1862,	"	"	95,311	"	"	69,013	"

The value of the metal obtained being 1,436,845*l.*

SILVER.—With the exception of 200 tons of ore, which may from its extreme richness be classed as silver ore, all the silver returned is obtained from our lead. This amounted to 686,123 ozs., having a value of 189,041*l.*

ZINC.—The production of zinc ore (chiefly the sulphide of zinc, *blende*) has been very low during the past year; the total returns giving only 749*l* tons of ore, or 2151 tons metal zinc. The ore has been valued at 16,050*l.*, the metal at 50,548*l.*

PYRITES (Sulphur Ores).—There has also been a falling off in the production of these ores from British mines. This is chiefly owing to the very large importations of sulphur ores, at a cheap rate, from the Continent: 98,433 tons only were produced, of the value of 58,213*l.*

IRON.—The production of iron ore during the year has slightly exceeded that of 1861, it having amounted to 7,562,240 tons, the value of which has been estimated at 2,399,739*l.* The furnaces in blast during 1862 were 562, which made 3,943,469 tons of pig-iron, the estimated value of which at the place of production amounted to 9,858,672*l.*

COALS.—During 1862 it appears from the lists given in the Appendix,

corrected by the Inspectors of Coal Mines, that 3088 collieries have been worked, producing 81,638,338 tons of coals.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF MINERAL PRODUCE FOR 1862.

Metal.	Quantity.	Value.
GOLD QUARTZ .....Tons	803 ..... £	15,000
TIN ORE	14,127	843,382
COPPER	224,171	1,216,775
LEAD	95,311	1,191,400
SILVER	200	15,095
ZINC	7,497	16,050
PYRITES.....	98,433	58,213
ARSENIC.....	900	5,820
WOLFRAM	12	63
SUNDRIES (Gossans, &c.).....	—	5000
IRON ORE	7,562,240	2,399,739
COALS, *used and sold*	81,638,338	20,409,584
OTHER (chiefly Earthy) MINERALS	—	1,750,000
Total value of MINERALS		£27,926,121

METALS PRODUCED FROM BRITISH MINERALS AND COALS.

GOLD .....Ozs.	5,299 ..... £	20,390
TIN.....Tons	8,476	983,216
COPPER..... „	14,843	1,493,241
LEAD ..... „	69,031	1,436,345
SILVER .....Ozs.	686,123	189,041
ZINC .....Tons	2,151	50,548
IRON, Pig ..... „	3,943,469	9,858,672
Total.....		£14,031,453
Estimated value of other metals.....		250,000
COALS		20,409,584
Total value of Metals and Coals		£34,691,037

The commencement of the new session of the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES has been fixed for Oct. 6, and we believe we are quite justified in asserting that the importance and advantages of the Institution are now fully appreciated by the miners and mine-owners generally throughout the kingdom; the absurd notion which, although utterly groundless, had got abroad that the promoters of the School of Mines were desirous of substituting theory for practice is now completely dissipated; and it is now universally recognised that the great object in view is to render substantial aid to the practical man himself, by supplying him with such an amount of scientific knowledge as shall enable him to effect the greatest possible economy in every direction, and to utilise materials which have previously been regarded as worthless. Practical experience can only be obtained in the mine, in the smelting-works, or in the manufactory, as the case may be; but sound scientific knowledge places its possessor as far in advance of his illiterate fellow-workman, as the ordinary mechanic is in advance of the commonest labourer.

Although France, Belgium, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Spain, and Sweden had long enjoyed the advantage of mining schools, the consequence being that the miners of those countries were enabled to profitably work mineral deposits scarcely richer than our own attle heaps, it is only during the past 12 years that we have had the advantage of a mining school at all. The origin of the Royal School of Mines may be traced from the Geological Survey of the Kingdom, commenced by the late Sir H. DE LA BECHE in 1834, and which had slowly and gradually expanded itself until, in 1851, its working staff contained not only practical geologists and field surveyors, but a naturalist, a mining surveyor, a mineralogist, a metallurgist, and a chemist; in order, therefore, to establish a school of mines, little more was necessary than that the Government should formally authorise a certain number of the officers of the Survey to teach those sciences with which it was their official duty to be acquainted; and, in fact, when the School of Mines was instituted, in 1851, all its professors, with a single exception, were officers of the Survey and Museum, and the students were taught in the theatres and laboratories, and by means of the collections which appertained to the pre-existing establishment. The principle of the institution which had thus naturally grown out of, or engrafted itself upon, the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, has always been, and is, to discipline the students of the school thoroughly in the principles of those sciences upon which the operations of the miner and metallurgist depend. At the present time we can boast of a Royal School of Mines, conducted by professors of the highest reputation, and to which are attached six Royal Exhibitions, of 50*l.* per year, tenable for three years; two Duke of CORNWALL'S Scholarships, of 30*l.* per year, tenable for two years; two Royal Scholarships, of 15*l.* per year, tenable for two years; as well as several other medals and prizes, well calculated to induce perseverance among the students. In addition to these, a free admission, conferring the privilege of attending all lectures and examinations without the payment of fees, is offered to any person who obtains a Queen's Gold Medal at the annual May examinations of the Department of Science and Art.

That the gentlemen who have hitherto held the offices of professors at the Royal School of Mines have performed their duties ably, and to the satisfaction of their pupils, is evident from the large and continually increasing number of students which has from session to session attended the lectures, and from the high positions in the scientific and commercial world, which many of them have attained, as an example of which it will suffice to refer to the single instance of Dr. HOFMANN'S pupil, the inventor of the process for producing those brilliant colours from coal tar with which we are now so familiar—Mr. W. H. PERKIN. The production of the aniline colours upon a commercial scale involves the application of processes which are not at all likely to have been discovered by chance, yet they have opened up an entirely new branch of industry, and led to the application of a comparatively worthless mineral product upon a very extensive scale.

The omission of the name of the professor of geology in the advertisement for the ensuing session, which we publish in another column, will be very generally regretted, when we state that it is owing to the ill health of Prof. RAMSAY having caused his medical advisers to forbid him continuing the laborious duties of the lecture-room; it is gratifying, however, to learn that he is still well able to retain his position as local director for Great Britain of the Geological Survey, and that his excellent services as such fully entitle him to claim the appointment of another gentleman to the chair of Professor of Geology in the Royal School of Mines. That a more competent instructor than Prof. RAMSAY can be found we will not attempt to prove, but we believe the gentleman to whom it is, as we understand, intended to offer the appointment—Prof. MORRIS—will prove a very worthy successor. Prof. JOHN MORRIS is at present the Examiner in Geology at the University of London, and holds the Professorship of Geology at University College; in addition to which he has the advantage of Prof. RAMSAY'S personal friendship, and would, without doubt, undertake to continue the same system of instruction that has proved so eminently successful under Prof. RAMSAY.

The science of geology necessitates the perfect knowledge of so many other sciences that there is, perhaps, no chair more difficult to fill satisfactorily, and the Royal School of Mines may well congratulate itself upon having Prof. MORRIS amongst its officers. His high reputation as a geologist is known throughout the civilised world, whilst the fluent and attractive style of his lectures is unsurpassed. As a palæontologist, we do not know his equal, for we should class him even above JAMES HALL, of America; whilst he is an excellent field and fossil botanist, an expert chemist, a clever naturalist, and a sound logician. There is not a science that is necessary to the most complete study of geology but that he is thoroughly competent to give instruction in, and we believe that, successful as has been the management of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON since he took office as Director-General of the Survey, there can be nothing upon which he will have greater reason to congratulate himself than his nomination of Prof. MORRIS to the lecturership of geology in the Royal School of Mines.

We need scarcely repeat that the course of instruction imparted to the students at the Royal School of Mines is of a thoroughly practical character; that is to say, that it is simply that class of instruction which it is of paramount importance that the principal officers of mines, smelting-works, and similar establishments should possess; but it may be well to mention that the School being a Government institution, and one, moreover, that has been established for the benefit of the community at large, the fees for attending the full courses of lectures, extending over three years, upon Chemistry, Natural History, Metallurgy, Mining, Mineralogy, Geology, Applied Mechanics, and Physics, and for attending the laboratory practice in chemistry and metallurgy, are considerably less than those frequently paid to a private professor for six months tuition in a single science, whilst the comparative advantage of, the two courses could never be questioned.

Upon more than one occasion we have called the attention of our readers to the district around Lostwithiel as one which for some unaccountable reason had never received the attention which its geological and mineralogical features ought, in our opinion, to have commanded. These are of no ordinary character, as we shall presently show, when referring to the reports published in the Journal of Aug. 15 and the week before; they are such as offer every reasonable inducement for a judicious and vigorous exploration, and the fairest expectations of consequent success. We have advocated the claims of this district after the most careful consideration we could give of the unusual indications presenting themselves, and upon the opinions of some of the most eminent mining authorities, who from time to time have examined them, and we have predicted success to those who should be the first to give it a fair trial.

Until very lately, however, our efforts to direct attention to the district seemed of no avail. No adequate effort was ever made, no party found who would venture the energy and the means to work out what, at the very worst, was a fair mining speculation; what at the best (if our opinions were well founded) would be a more than ordinary success. There appeared to exist an amount of prejudice against the district which prevented even the most speculative from an attempt to prove it: prejudice which we, holding a strong opinion on the subject, endeavoured to find some foundation for, but most unsuccessfully. We believe it was mere prejudice, without the shadow of reason, which led some very clever and very candid men to pronounce an opinion without having troubled themselves with any examination of the grounds upon which they had arrived thereat. One or two attempts upon the smallest possible scale, and with the most inadequate means, had been made and abandoned; these had given the district, as it were, a bad name, and our readers are well aware that the old, adage "give a dog a bad name," &c., applies with equal or more force to a mine, or to a mining district. Give it once a bad name, and it will be not only looked upon with indifference, but positively avoided.

This was the case here, without rhyme or reason; and we were beginning to look upon the task as a hopeless one when, to our agreeable surprise, the Silver Vein Mine Company was announced, as intending to work a grant in the heart of the district, close to the town of Lostwithiel. A general meeting of the shareholders was held on the mine on July 31, the proceedings at which were reported in the Journal of August 8. The Chairman (Mr. R. W. GOOLD, of London) informed the meeting that the mine had been inspected on the day previous by Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, of the Dolcoath Mine, than whom, we venture to say, a more able or more conscientious authority could not in Cornwall be found. Capt. THOMAS, it is well known, has been more than fifty years engaged at the Dolcoath Mines; and if age and large experience can give weight to the opinion of any man a report from this gentleman must receive the very fullest credence. His report upon Silver Vein will be found in the Journal of Aug. 15; we wish to draw attention to the same, and to the report of the meeting of July 31, in order to justify ourselves in the eyes of our readers for our advocacy of an untried district, and to draw more particular attention to this interesting mine itself.

At a general meeting of the shareholders, held in London in April of last year, it was reported by the directors that they were just about to conclude the purchase of an engine of sufficient power to test the mine. Sixteen months have elapsed, now let us examine what has been done, and with what results. The report of Capt. CHARLES THOMAS informs us that the engine has been erected, the buildings completed, and the main shaft sunk 40 fms. At 20 fms. a level has been driven north for 33 fms.; at 30 fms., another north for 31 fms., and south for 20 fms.; and at 40 fms. levels have been commenced north and south. Dressing-floors and houses have been finished, and regular samplings and sales have been made for some five months past. Here is an amount of work done which does great credit to the directors and to the captain who has charge of the works. An amount which, we venture to say, has not been surpassed, even if equalled, in the same space of time at any mine in Cornwall. We note that even at these shallow levels a very large proportion of the ores has been got by tributers: a fact which speaks volumes as to the estimation in which the mine is held by the hard-working miners of the district, to whose opinions, thus evidenced, we should attach even greater weight than to the more scientific, but really less practical, ones of theoretical mining surveyors of an ordinary standard. The ores have realised various prices, the last sale, as may be seen in our columns, consisted of five parcels, yielding 13*l.* 1s., 10*l.* 6s., 6*l.* 13s., and 3*l.* 13s., the average being a trifle over 8*l.* per ton; not an unsatisfactory figure, when it is remembered that the deepest point from which they came was 30 fms.; a figure, too, which will bear favourable comparison with the prices obtained at many mines which have paid, and are paying, their shareholders large dividends. The total length driven northward at the 20 and 30 together is 69 fms., out of which no less than 60 fms. have been through good orey productive ground, whilst the end of the 30 continues good even at present, bidding fair to hold out to the boundary of the sett; indeed, if we remember aright, a trial shaft was reported many months ago to have been sunk northward about 90 fms., ore from which was sampled and sold at a good price—a strong proof that the lode will hold in this direction. Capt. THOMAS says the lode shows no falling off in value or prospects at the 40; admitting that it continues only as good, and that the productive ground continues in only the same ratio which it has hitherto preserved, and to boundary of sett, it appears clear that they have northward alone, between their 30 and 40 fm. levels, somewhere above 1400 fms. of ore, which at 8*l.* per fm. would give 11,200*l.* In this we are leaving out of view altogether the ore they have between the 20 and 30 fm. levels north, which they are now stoping and selling, and also the whole of their south ground, which at the 30 they are now exploring, and which may at any time prove productive, for it was in this direction, and at a shallower level, that ores were formerly raised and sold for good prices.

There is still some difference of opinion as to what this mine will make in depth: all agree that whatever it be it will in all likelihood be very rich. Some say copper, others lead; among the latter may be reckoned both Capts. JAMES and CHARLES THOMAS. Mr. TALLING, who is well known as a mineralogist, argues with a good deal of force that inasmuch as it yielded silver to the 20 in gossan silver again from the 20 to the 40 in another combination—that of fahlerz, so below the 40 it will be silver still, in a much richer combination, perhaps with lead, and we can see no valid objection to his reasoning. He has stated that this is the only mine in Cornwall which possesses a continuous lode of fahlerz, and we believe it is a fact that nowhere does there exist a continuous lode of this combination of mineral (fahlerz, or argentiferous copper, mixed with antimony) without there being something of far greater value underneath. What, therefore, this mine in particular, and the district in general, will yield in depth we will not attempt to say; but we are justified in believing, from the evidence we have referred to afforded by Silver Vein, as reported by men of undoubted reputation, that it is a district as well worthy of careful exploration as any one in the kingdom. There are several grants to our knowledge that might be had and tried at little outlay, and now that Silver Vein has to a great extent proved the correctness of our views, we trust we shall very shortly see them taken in hand. To this mine and its shareholders, as the pioneers of the district, we heartily wish the fullest success, for which we venture to think they will not have to wait long. The mine has opened up better than could have been anticipated, and promises exceedingly well for the future. What stronger argument can be adduced in favour of other and more extensive workings?

COPPER MINES IN SANTO DOMINGO.—At the meeting to inaugurate the PLATANO MINING COMPANY (Limited), on Wednesday last, the documentary and oral testimony given in support of that important enterprise was singularly ample and minute; including, in fact, every possible elucidation of the vast mineral wealth ascertained to exist in the property attained by that company; whilst the very unusual (but highly commendable) course was adopted of submitting the prospectus itself to public consideration and approval. Referring to our account of the proceedings, and to the resolutions passed on that occasion, as well as to the voluminous reports to which we had previously given currency in the letters addressed to us by Mr. LEE STEVENS, it is enough for us to observe, at present, that, besides the concurrent assent of many commercial gentlemen who attended (among them proposed directors of the company), the great value of the mines, and the evidently *bona fide* nature of the prospectus, may be said to have been thoroughly verified; first by Professor Ansted; Don de Castro (Inspector-General of Mines in the Antilles to the Spanish Government); Col. T. S. Heneken, resident in the Island of St. Domingo (whose report is also specially vouched for by Professor Ansted), and by Captains John Pooley and Thomas Husband, of Cornwall, who assisted in proving the copper lodes from which consignments were made to England; and, further, by those eminent mining authorities, Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins, Mr. Adam Murray, Mr. Evan Hopkins, and Capt. Sampson Vivian—the two latter having had extensive copper-mining experience in the western hemisphere, tropical as well as northern. We congratulate all parties concerned on the satisfactory basis thus constituted, for what would thus appear to be an undertaking that carries with it every conceivable evidence of reliability, and the most reasonable expectation of early returns and long-continued prosperity.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Aug. 27.—The Coal Trade here continues sluggish generally. Tenders are required for 600 tons of metal tubbing, for the purpose of casing the new shaft now in progress at Ryhope. A large quantity of coal is worked from the present working shaft, which has successfully and very economically got through the sand, and it being bratticed constitutes the entire colliery at present. The successful and speedy sinking of the second shaft is, therefore, looked forward to by the owners and others with much interest and anxiety. The Iron Trade continues firm, and although a general rise in the price has not yet been made, it is very likely to occur shortly; some firms, indeed, have made an advance in the price of rails and bar-iron of 5s. per ton, and this will, no doubt, become general very shortly.

The meeting of the British Association in Newcastle, which commenced yesterday, is, of course, the event which attracts most interest in the North at present. The inaugural address was delivered by Sir Wm. Armstrong, in the new Town Hall, at eight o'clock. The large hall, which is capable of seating comfortably about 3000 persons, being completely filled by a most attentive audience. The topics introduced into the address possess much general as well as local interest. The first subject, being connected with mechanical science, refers to the mode of conveying coal from the works to the River Tyne. This was done by "pack horses," carrying a burden of 3 cwts. As soon as roads suitable for wheeled carriages were formed carts were introduced, and this increased the load which the horse was able to convey to 17 cwts. The next step consisted in laying wooden bars or rails, and a four-wheeled wagon was introduced to run on these ways. By this means a horse conveyed 42 cwts. The next step was the attachment of slips of iron to the wooden rails. Then came the tramway plates, with ledges on them to keep the trams on the track. The next advance was one of great importance, and consisted in transferring the guiding flange from the rail to the wheel, and this, of course, enabled cast-iron edge rails to be used, and finally wrought-iron rails were introduced, rolled in long lengths, and of suitable section. Last of all came the locomotive-engine, that crowning achievement of mechanical science, which enables us to convey a load of 200 tons at a cost of fuel scarcely exceeding that of the corn and hay which the original pack-horse consumed in conveying its load of 3 cwts. an equal distance. It was chiefly in this locality that the railway system was thus reared from its earliest infancy to full maturity, and amongst the many names associated with its growth, that of George Stephenson stands pre-eminent. The President next referred to our coal fields, so intimately connected with the railway system—the origin of coal, economy in its use, and its probable duration. With regard to this last most interesting and important problem, he remarked that the estimates that have been made are extremely discordant, those discrepances arising, *not from any important disagreement as to the available quantity of coal*, but from the enormous difference in the rate of *consumption* in future years. The statistics collected by Mr. Hunt, of the Mining Record office, show that at the end of 1861 the quantity of coal raised in the United Kingdom had reached the enormous total of 86,000,000 of tons, and that the average annual increase of the eight preceding years amounted to 2¾ millions of tons. Assuming 4000 ft. as the greatest depth at which it will be possible to work coal, and rejecting all seams under 2 ft. in thickness, the entire quantity of available coal existing in these islands has been calculated to amount to 80,000 millions of tons, which, at the present rate of consumption, would be exhausted in 930 years, but with a continued rate of increase of 2¾ million tons per annum would be exhausted in 212 years. So far as this particular district is concerned, it is generally admitted that 200 years will be sufficient to exhaust the principal seams, even at the present rate of working.

This question of the duration of our coal will, no doubt, provoke much discussion in this district, and the conclusions arrived at by the President will, we think, be received with much distrust. The data from which they are derived are far from certain. Mr. Wood, in his address to-day before the geological section, alluded to the subject, and sketched out an immense coal field, as yet almost untouched, on the coast of Durham and Northumberland, extending *under* the German Ocean for many miles, and he appears to encourage the idea that this coal, or a very large portion of it, can be worked, the engineering difficulties to be met with being capable of being surmounted. Although the extent of underground conveyance of coal has not as yet exceeded 2¼ miles, there appears to be no valid reason why this distance should not be vastly extended. It is generally admitted that the coal exists under the bed of the German Ocean. The workings of the Monkwearmouth Colliery prove this, and as the coal is at a great depth, and continues to dip, and is of good quality and thickness, it appears to be quite possible that a large quantity of coal will be derived from this source. The President next referred to the use of coal by steam-engines, and for household purposes, &c., and contended that it is used for these purposes most wastefully and extravagantly. A pound of coal in the best engines is equal to raising a weight of 1,000,000 lbs. 1 foot high. Yet the investigations of recent years have demonstrated the fact that the mechanical energy resident in 1 lb. of coal, and liberated by its consumption, is capable of raising to the same height ten times that weight; and although the best engines have, perhaps, exceeded the limits of 1,000,000 lbs. raised 1 ft. high per lb. of coal, yet the average of engines of various constructions now in use do not effect one-third of that amount. It follows, therefore, that the average quantity of coal which is expended in realising a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about 30 times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect heat-engine. The causes which render the application of heat so very defective in economy in the steam-engine have been brought to light by the discovery of the dynamical theory of heat, and it now remains for mechanicians, guided by the light they have thus received, to devise improved practical methods of converting the heat of combustion into available power.

The extensive Bishopwearmouth Ironworks were to have been sold on the 20th inst., by public auction, in accordance with instructions given by the Derwent and Consett Iron Company (Limited), and under the sanction of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. A considerable number of intending purchasers assembled at the Queen's Head, Newcastle, where the sale was announced to take place, and where the auctioneer's hammer was wielded by Mr. Horsey, of the firm of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, London; but there was not that spirited competition which, from the nature of the property and its situation, might have been looked for. The first offer made was 10,000*l.*, and the highest bid only reached 17,500*l.*; the valuable lot was finally bought in at 25,000*l.*, and the works, as intimated in our advertising columns, will now be disposed of by private contract. The land they occupy comprises a site of 12 acres 1 rood 2 perches, and has a frontage of about 300 yards next the Hylton-road, immediately opposite the extensive glass-works of Messrs. Hartley and Co. The works employed in the days of their prosperity from 600 to 1000 men. When they were closed business at the west end of the borough, where they are situated, suffered severely, as also did the tradesmen of that district. Should an enterprising purchaser obtain and re-open them, it would be of great advantage to the town.

The Board of Admiralty have lately been buying a large quantity of iron plates from France, for the purpose of building ships of war. "We (says a very clever writer, who signs 'Elfin,' in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*) have been accustomed to plume ourselves upon the superiority and extent of our iron manufacture, and I confess I was rather astonished to find that it was considered necessary by the Admiralty to go to France for iron with which to build our war vessels. It seems not to have been a question of cost, but of quality. The French iron plates cost 50*l.* per ton, while British manufacturers offered to supply them at 35*l.* per ton. But when did the Board of Admiralty ever care about the money wrung by taxation from the public? In its eyes cost and inefficiency have ever been synonymous terms, although when one fine day the people woke up and found there was no Channel fleet, simple people, like myself, saw in the operations of the Admiralty Board an exemplification upon a grand scale of cost and inefficiency. In the matter of the French iron plates the Admiralty are again in the wrong, for it has been proved that the British iron, costing 35*l.* per ton, was much superior for the purpose for which it was manufactured to the French iron, costing 50*l.* per ton. The trials lately made at Portsmouth included two specimens of French plates, by Petin, Gaudet, and Co., of France, one 5½ in. thick, 15 ft. long by 3 ft. 4 in. broad, and the other 4¼ in. thick, and of the same area dimensions as the former. Also a plate from the Millwall Ironworks. This latter plate was 5½ in. thick, 15 ft. 7 in. long, by 3 ft. 6 in. broad. The Parkgate Works, Yorkshire, were also represented in a 5½ in. bent plate, designed for the turrets of the *Royal Sovereign*, which vessel is being transformed into a cupola ship, on Capt. Coles' plan. The British made plates were tested on Tuesday, August 4, and the French plates on the following day. Smooth bore 68 pounder guns, as at Shoeburyness, with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder and solid cast-iron shot, were employed at a distance of 200 yards. The Millwall plate stood the battery directed against it admirably. It received 11 shots, and several of those at points which enhanced the severity of the test considerably; but, excepting some small cracks, it showed little symptoms of being damaged. The Yorkshire made plate was also of excellent material, but not quite so good as that shown in the previous instance; it was cracked in numerous places, and it slightly opened from the back. The trial of the French 4½ in. plate showed that it was very much inferior to those of British make, which appeared in competition with it. The material seemed to be unexceptionable, but the workmanship very inferior. The French 5½ in. plate was shown to be excellent, but when material and workmanship are both considered, it also was inferior to the Millwall plate. Our Government has bought hundreds of tons of iron plates from France without being tested, and when put to the proof they are found to be considerably inferior to British plates, which could have been bought 15*l.* per ton cheaper. Iron manufacturers should take this question up with spirit, and emphatically protest against such a waste of public money, to the injury of the British manufacturers, and for the benefit of foreigners."

In reference to the article which appeared in the Journal of Aug. 8, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, under the heading, "Respective Merits of Welsh and Northern Steam Coal," has addressed the following remarks to the *Durham Advertiser*:—"In last week's *Gateshead Observer* you will see a lament over the decrease in the sale of Northern steam coal and the comparative increase in the sale of Welsh. The article justly animadverts on the cause of this untoward state of matters as being attributable to the unfair monopoly afforded to the Welsh steam coal by the Admiralty, and concludes the article by the remark—'This state of matters is *too bad*;' with which opinion I cordially assent. There is, Sir, however, an old saying—"Aide-toi même et le ciel t'ardera"—which may be applicable in this case. Why is it that the Admiralty persist in the continuance of the exclusion of Northern coal from their steamers, though it has been found that the present preference for Welsh coal is not justified, and was adopted on an allowed erroneous test of Dr. Lyon Playfair? I answer, because there has not been that proper unison in agitating this matter which there should have been amongst the members connected with the coal interests of the northern districts. I have, on more than one occasion, endeavoured to get redress in this matter; and the able Conservative Member for South Northumberland, Mr. Liddell, has also shown his accustomed zeal and energy in a matter so important to the trade of our locality. By our representations, and owing to the impartiality and courtesy of Sir John Pakington during the last Derby administration, we obtained an enquiry by qualified persons as to the respective merits of Welsh and Northern coal. This investigation was most favourable to the interests of Northern coal, and, perhaps, but for the change of Government, we might have got redress afforded. Instead of lamenting, therefore, let the *Gateshead Observer* obtain the active co-operation of the Member for the Borough, and that of the two Members for Newcastle, and that of the Member for South Shields—with this amount of

Liberal pressure on the Admiralty, including as it would the representations of the Judge Advocate and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, we may obtain tardy justice in the question of fair competition to Northern steam coal."

In "Reid's Handbook to Newcastle," the particulars are given of the raw material consumed per annum in the alkali works of the kingdom:—salt, 254,6000 tons; coal, 961,000 tons; brimstone and chalk, 280,500; pyrites, 264,000; nitrate of soda, 8300; manganese, 3300; timber for casks, 3300: total, 1,834,000 tons. "Nearly one-half of these materials are worked up in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. The salt employed is almost exclusively the produce of the Cheshire mines; but at the Felling works rock salt from Ireland is dissolved and boiled down by waste heat from coke ovens. There has, however, a discovery been made, within the last month, which may add considerably to the advantages of this already favoured district as a locality for the manufacture of soda. In a bore-hole in the new red sandstone, undertaken by Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, at Middlesbro', for obtaining water, a bed of great thickness has been pierced."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 27.—The Iron Trade has entered upon a new phase, at least, to a certain extent, and it is rather difficult to describe what has been the effect of the measures lately adopted. I stated in my report last week that the decision of the Staffordshire ironmasters had caused considerable surprise, from the fact that we were led to believe in this district that the masters would hold out to the last against the demands of the puddlers. I think it will be generally admitted that the Staffordshire makers ought not to have shown such a determined front, without first examining the prospect of their success. The course adopted deceived masters in other localities, and I question whether their own position with their puddlers will be improved by this sudden resolution to grant the advance demanded. The decision has not materially affected the iron trade of South Wales, but the ironmasters express great doubts as to the probability of the 10s. advance in finished iron being maintained. The works are, upon the whole, well employed, and, in fact, more hands are required at several of the principal works. There is no new feature to report in connection with the Coal Trade. There is a large business doing in steam coal, and the demand is improving for house coal.

The iron ore and coal mines of Llanharry, the property of the defunct Llanharry Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited), promises to become valuable properties in the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. J. Bethell, of King William-street, London, brother to the Lord Chancellor. Shafts are now being sunk to the coal seams, and once they are thoroughly proved, and a railway communication secured from the collieries and mines, there is no doubt but that the spirited proprietor will receive a good dividend on the capital laid out. A branch of the Bank of Wales (Limited) is about to be opened at Bridgend.

An event of great local importance took place on Tuesday, in the formal opening of the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway. The line is about 11 miles in length, and the ferry at the old passage is crossed in powerful steamers, built expressly for the purpose. The distance from Bristol to Newport by the present circuitous route, *via* Gloucester, is 75 miles, while the new line will reduce it to 26 miles. This fact at once shows the importance of the Bristol and South Wales line to both the West of England and South Wales; and there is every reason to believe that the undertaking will ultimately return handsome dividends to the shareholders.

The half-yearly meeting of the Taff Vale Wagon Company was held on Wednesday, at Bristol, Mr. E. J. Hutchins in the chair. The directors' report stated that there was a balance of 2537*l.* 16s. 3d. to the credit of the redemption fund not invested. The interest upon the company's investments since June 30 will increase this sum to about 3000*l.*, and the directors had now that amount to invest in a permanent security. At present the balance remained with the Taff Vale Company, who allowed interest upon it at the rate of 4 per cent. The report was unanimously adopted.

A change has taken place in the directorate of the Cowbridge Railway. Mr. R. C. N. Carne and Dr. Nicholl Carne have resigned, and Mr. James Poole and Mr. W. Dong Bushell, directors of the Taff Vale Company, have been elected to fill the vacant seats.

The port of Newport has not progressed within the last three or four years in the same ratio as the other ports of the Channel, and according to the testimony of those interested in its welfare, the dock company's management has been the chief cause of this state of things. They have levied higher rates on the shipping than is obtained at Cardiff or Swansea, and this circumstance would naturally drive captains to other ports. Many other faults have been found with the dock management, such as want of business tact, incompetency, proper facilities not afforded &c., and one cannot help coming to the conclusion that there is a large amount of truth in these charges, or else the trade would have gradually increased, as was the case in former years. It is gratifying, therefore, to see that the corporation are attempting to remedy this state of matters, and a special meeting is to be held on the 8th proximo, with the view of fully discussing the question I mentioned in my report some weeks since, that Mr. Batchelor, an extensive importer, had suggested that the dock should be purchased by either the corporation or the harbour commissioners or both conjointly, and the proposal has been received with great favour by the ratepayers generally. Newport has, without doubt, natural facilities which no other port in the Channel, with the exception of Milford Haven, possesses; and it does seem strange that the dock company should obstinately persist in carrying out a policy, which, to a great extent, prevents the development of the unquestionable advantages which the port has been favoured with by nature. The governing bodies of the town appear to be in earnest in their present attempt to put an end to these obstructions to the extension of trade, and if good feeling and a real desire to benefit the district should prevail, there is no doubt but that some satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at by which Newport will regain its position of the first port in the Welsh Channel.

The Taff Vale Railway half-yearly meeting was held on Wednesday, Mr. J. Poole in the chair. The directors' report stated that the receipts for the half-year ending June 30, amounted to 134,732*l.*, and the working expenses to 67,728*l.*, leaving a disposable balance of 67,004*l.* A dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was declared on the ordinary stock. Resolutions were passed, approving of the proposed lease of the Dare Valley, and the Llantrissant and Taff Vale Junction Railways. The Llantrissant and Taff Vale Junction half-yearly meeting was held immediately after the Taff Vale meeting, Mr. J. Poole in the chair. The engineer (Mr. George Fisher) reported that the main line would be opened for mineral traffic on the 1st of next month; and it was expected that Messrs. T. Powell and Sons would at once send their Lantwit coal over the line. The proposition to lease the undertaking for ten years to the Taff Vale, the latter paying 5 per cent. on the share capital, was opposed by Mr. Webb, who proposed an amendment, that the 5 per cent. should be accepted, with an addition of half the profits. The amendment was carried by a majority of the shareholders present, but it was lost on the production of proxies by the directors. The proposition to lease the line at 5 per cent. was then carried. The Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway half-yearly meeting was held on Thursday, Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., in the chair, when a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., less income tax, was declared for the half-year; and it was decided by a large majority that the new capital of 70,000*l.* should be offered *pro rata* to the existing shareholders.

Illness of Mr. S. B. Rogers.—Many of the readers of the Journal will be sorry to learn that Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Newport, is seriously ill, and that old age and other circumstances are having their natural effect upon a once potent mind. Mr. Rogers's ability as a metallurgist and mineralogist are so well known, and his works on metallurgy and other subjects have been so deservedly commended, that it is unnecessary for us to refer at length to them. He has been a valuable correspondent to the *Mining Journal* for many years, and our readers have had the benefit of his opinion and experience on many important matters. We still hope that Mr. Rogers will be again restored to his usual health and strength.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 27.—The Iron Trade this week has shown a slight improvement, and increased rates have been conceded by merchants, but whether the advance will be permanent or not it is difficult at present to conjecture. Several large orders have been given out for manufactured iron, but the bulk of them have gone into Welsh houses. Two Yorkshire firms have received a portion of these contracts, but they do not bear anything like an equal proportion to those which the Welsh ironmasters have received. There is still a heavy demand for war material from the States of America. The Steel Trade is good, but there is an absence of any activity which would indicate a permanent improvement. The harvest, which is the most abundant on record, is being gathered in without any drawback, except the scarcity of Irish labour. It has been remarked that there have been fewer Irish labourers in the market this year than on any previous occasion. It is anticipated that there will be an improved trade for the autumn. We have an increased demand for railway ironwork, and the houses engaged in its manufacture are very busy. The Coal Trade is gradually improving, though the augmentation in the demand is but slow. The fact is that the manufacturing interest of Lancashire is still paralysed, and manufactures are at almost a stand-still. The result is that not one-fourth of the coals usually required for the Lancashire district are being consumed, and as coalmasters have been compelled to work their pits to afford their hands employment, very large stocks have accumulated in most districts, and were an improved demand of any extent to set in it would require some lapse of time before it would be felt. Such is the present condition of trade.

We have frequently intimated that the opening of the new line of railway from Rowsley to Buxton would be attended with many advantages, and we have now the satisfaction to state that there has been lately a largely increased demand for the minerals of the High Peak, which heretofore had no railway outlet. The most noticeable feature has been the increase in the limestone trade. It is well known that Derbyshire limestone makes an excellent flux, and is much used in our ironworks.

The sale of the plant and engines of the North Derbyshire Mining Company takes place next week—the last scene in a speculation which for a time raised great hopes in North Derbyshire. The failure of this undertaking, through no fault of the directors, has cast a damper upon lead mining enterprise. That all speculations should succeed is more than could be reasonably expected; but this gigantic failure is a fact which will weigh heavily against future enterprise. The local Stock and Share Markets have been dull throughout the week, and the business done, with the exception of a few railway shares, has been merely nominal.

On Tuesday upwards of 80 members of the Dudley and Midland Geological Society paid a visit to the famous geological country round Matlock Bath, where they were met by some of the principal members of the Manchester Geological Society. After leaving the station the party proceeded to the High Tor, and after examining the remarkable fissures which it contains, and passing through the so-called cavern on the top (which is, perhaps, the most interesting in the neighbourhood), all assembled at the Flag Staff to hear some explanation of the geology of the neighbourhood, which was kindly given by Messrs. Binney and Hull. The millstone grit of the eastern ridge, bare, barren, and bleak, forms the boundary of the scene in that direction, and the same series extends towards the north. The limestone shale occupies the valley below the Tor, while on the High Tor itself, and stretching towards the west, the true carboniferous limestone, with its interstratified beds of toadstone, or igneous rock, is well developed. The party next visited the High Tor Grotto, for the purpose of examining the beautiful crystallisations there to be seen, and afterwards spent some time in a quarry close by, where the first or upper bed of toadstone is well exposed, with the limestone both above and below it. After luncheon, the Heights of Abraham and the Rutland Cavern were visited, and the party then proceeded over the hill to the pleasant village of Bonsall, with its antiquated market-cross, where a halt was made. A quiet walk through Crowford brought the excursionists to the new Bath Hotel at five o'clock, and here a substantial tea was in readiness, and proved highly acceptable after the day's explorations. At seven o'clock the return journey was commenced, and this ended what may justly be considered one of the most successful and interesting of the field days which have been held under the management of the society.

Mr. Henry Toft, of Alport, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Derby Reporter:*—"Your valuable paper generally contains extracts from the *Mining Journal*, on Lead Mining in Derbyshire. I have from time to time noticed the very short account given of the Eyam, the Mill Dam, and the Great Hucklow Mines, and sometimes a little mention is made of the North Derbyshire Mine; but as the latter has been an entire failure, and upwards of 20,000*l.* expended in erecting an engine, sinking shafts, driving levels, and exploring different parts of the interior of that unlucky mine, lengthy reports cannot be expected; and, as the old saying is, perhaps shorter the better. It is, however, otherwise with the Eyam, Mill Dam, and Great Hucklow Mines. They are ore-bearing lodes, and what may be termed dividend mines. The Eyam Mines have been extensively worked for a long time. Great quantities of ore have been raised, and large profits realised; and instead of a good practical report appearing in your paper, a few words, 'Eyam Mines are looking well,' is all the account you can see of it, and it is just the case with a great many other mines. The Mill Dam and Great Hucklow (for instance) are getting good ore at the present time, and every prospect of greater and richer deposits. These are High Peak Lead Mines, and why not give publicity to their value and richness? We can read accounts and reports of mines very remote in Canada, South America, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Zealand, giving every particular of the depth of the shafts, length of the levels, height of the slopes, strength of the lodes, the minerals they contain, dip of the measures, the direction the veins are running, &c., and if a new company is proposed to work a new mine in any of the colonies, a few advertisements appear in the *Mining Journal;* prospectuses are issued, every share is bought, and the mine put in working order at once. It may be asked, how is this? Through a good report being made, as it may be safely presumed the greater part of shareholders in foreign mines have never seen the property they have purchased. The High Peak is a great mineral district, and there are hundreds of veins crossing and intersecting each other, a great many of which are known to be good bearing and productive lodes; and there is not the remotest doubt, if companies were formed to work these extensive lead-mining fields, but that large profits would be realised, and many rich veins discovered."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 27.—The Iron Trade in Staffordshire is just now in a peculiar position, owing to the masters having yielded—as they could hardly help doing—the advance asked for by the puddlers. A good number of the leading ironmasters in that district have arranged with their millmen, shinglers, stocktakers, &c., to advance their wages 5 per cent. This is not a rise equal to that given to the puddlers, but there is, and has been, a perfect agreement that the wages of puddlers have been low, and that the demand for them has been in excess of supply. This by no means applies to anything like the same extent to the other iron-workers. Some of this class are asking for a rise of 10 per cent. In North Staffordshire an actual advance of from 5s. to 10s. has been realised in the price of finished iron since the commencement of the puddlers' strike in the southern part of the county; and it is understood that a further advance of 10s. will be made, following in the wake of the South Staffordshire ironmasters' decision. In that district, too, the question of advancing the rate of wages has been mooted, and it is understood that the masters will arrange the matter with the men on similar terms to those adopted in South Staffordshire. Whether the advance in the price of iron can be practically realised remains to be seen. It is needless to say that the price of iron is not decided by the vote of a meeting of ironmasters, and that any resolution of the trade has no validity apart from its correct recognition of the relations of demand and supply. When all the puddlers who have been out are in full work the supply will be considerably increased, whilst the speedy ceasing of shipments for Canada and the Baltic will to some extent curtail the demand. Still there are grounds for anticipating that the advance of 10s. may be realised, but time alone will show whether they are sound. The makers of pig-iron are talking of an increase in the price of their product, but as yet there is no disposition to give it. The means of producing pig-iron are at the present moment so vast, and the sources of supply for South Staffordshire so widely spread, that an advance is not very easy to establish.

It is stated that a Puddling Machine, invented by Mr. Henry Bennett, has been working for several months at the Stourbridge Ironworks, in Shropshire, and it is further asserted that it not only effects a saving in fuel, but that the iron produced is superior to that obtained by hand puddling.

A proposal, promoted by Messrs. Brassey and Field, for a railway from Sheffield to Ashbourne, has considerable importance for Staffordshire, for which it would provide a direct communication with Yorkshire. It would also add immensely to the chances of the new line from Stafford to Uttoxeter, now in course of construction, being profitable, as this would be a link in the route from Ashbourne to Shropshire and Wales.

THE PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.

Some twelve months since we alluded a series of experiments which had then been commenced by Mr. Arthur Dean, with a view to separate the heavier and less valuable constituents of petroleum oil, in such a manner as to be enabled to employ it as a burning oil in the "moderator" lamp, and we can now announce that his efforts have been so far successful that an additional product of petroleum has been brought into the market, which is calculated to meet with very general favour. The new oil will entirely supersede the colza oil which has heretofore been burned in the moderator, and for this reason has been designated "Colzarine"—a name to which it is well entitled, since it is destined to become the substitute for colza, whilst it is quite as inexplosive. As a systematic examination of the colzarine oil has just been made by Dr. Letheby, for the Hydro-Carbon Oil Company, we cannot do better than give a brief abstract of it, in order that its merits, as compared with other burning fluids, may be readily ascertained. To judge from the account given of it by Dr. Letheby, the colzarine oil will prove one of the most valuable oils for railway signal lights which has yet been introduced, whilst the economy which will attend its application to this purpose will be enormous. The oil is of a pale amber colour, and is free from unpleasant odour. It has, according to Dr. Letheby, a specific gravity of ·848, and it requires a temperature of 342° Fahr. to evolve inflammable vapour. These properties indicate that it is a heavy hydro-carbon oil, from which all the light inflammable spirit has been removed by distillation. It may, therefore, be used with perfect safety in the lamp which is contrived for its combustion. This is an improved form of moderator lamp, the principal difference consisting in the addition of a small bevil to the shell of the wick tube, much resembling that used in the old solar lamp. With one of these lamps, Dr. Letheby finds that when it "is burning at its average rate of 670 grains of oil per hour, it gives the light of rather more than fourteen spermaceti candles of six to the pound, each burning at the rate of 120 grains per hour; and, when compared with a moderator lamp, burning colza oil at the rate of 567 grains per hour, its light was nearly twice as intense as the latter." From this it will be obvious that the same amount of light as is obtainable from 1000 grains of sperm may be produced with 622½ grains of colza oil burned in an ordinary moderator, or with 396½ grains of colzarine oil burned in the improved lamps—facts which are alone sufficient to secure the very general adoption of the new oil.

The result of Dr. Letheby's investigation is that he is enabled to report "that a gallon of colzarine oil, when burnt in the patent moderator lamp, is equal in value to rather more than 21¼ lbs. of spermaceti candles of six to the pound, or to just 1¼ gallon of the best colza oil burnt in the ordinary moderator lamp;" and he further states that he has ascertained that the patent lamp burns without smoke or smell, and that the products of combustion are entirely free from sulphur compounds; they are, in fact, merely aqueous vapour and carbonic acid. He considers that the lamp is a very great improvement on those in common use, and that it is well adapted for the safe and perfect combustion of the colzarine oil, which is so rich in carbon.

It is not long since that it was considered almost extraordinary to produce a mineral burning oil which would not inflame below 130°—120° to 130° being the ordinary standard at present, but we have now an oil which does not inflame under the extremely high temperature of 342°, whilst the price at which it can be sold will be only two-thirds that of colza. At present two qualities of colzarine oil is produced, the one so nearly assimilating colza that it may be mixed and burned with it, whilst the other, which is a little lighter (both are almost as free from smell as water) produces, when burned in a specially constructed lamp, a light which is unsurpassed.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The hopeful anticipations entertained by Belgian industrials begin to be realised, activity being observed on all the markets, while numerous orders have come to hand, both on home and foreign account. Merchants' irons are especially in demand, and if at present prices have not risen, at least it is now certain that they will be maintained with firmness. The aspect of the Charleroi market has, perhaps, undergone the most change. Irons are there in much demand, and are quoted at 6*l.* 4s. to 7*l.* 8s., according to quality, taken at the forges. Some producers look for a further rise. At Liége, the amelioration is far from being so marked and decided; it is true that the demand for merchants' iron is active, especially for Holland, but it is not the same with pig. The Grivegnée Company has, in consequence of the depression prevailing in the latter, put one of its furnaces out of blast. The rolling works producing plates continue to be overcharged with orders for thick and medium sized, and the proprietors are considering in consequence the possibility and desirability of advancing their rates. A great casting, weighing 40 tons, and forming part of a steam-engine of 200-horse power, intended to work a flax factory at Gand, has just been turned out at Grivegnée-lez-Liége. It was a great-toothed driving-wheel, 23 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and it was cast after a new system, without a pattern. A considerable number of orders have been received at St. Dizier of late, but none of them are of very great importance. Prices of iron are firmly maintained, and there is no longer any probability of a fall in pig. Pig for refining has made 5*l.* and a fraction; rolled irons from wood-produced pig, 9*l.* 4s.; mixed ditto, 8*l.* 16s.; machine iron from wood-produced pig (No. 20), 10*l.* 8s.; mixed ditto, 10*l.* per ton. Works situated on small water-courses have found it impossible to work of late, and others can only work a part of the day. This circumstance naturally gives a little more firmness to quotations. The Tusey Foundry has passed into new hands, who are endeavouring to create a company, with a capital of 160,000*l.*, in order to give the operations of the establishment a great extension. As regards the French coal trade, a commencement of activity is remarked in the orders received. In the Borinage the quantities of coal in warehouse are very large, extractors having increased their production during the suspension of deliveries this season. The stock, which was smaller than that of 1862 before this period, is now much larger than the quantity in warehouse in August, 1862. It is, doubtless, good policy not to slacken materially the extraction during the periods when the demand falls off, but this principle must not be pushed to excess, for with a great quantity stored up, it may happen that a slackening in the production will follow an animation to a great extent fictitious. Much attention has been devoted in France and Belgium during the last month to the new tariff of the Northern of France Railway Company. The French journals have strongly protested against the reductions proposed to be made by the company, and, placing the argument of nationality in the foreground, they contend that the coal mining industry of France is being sacrificed to that of other countries. In Belgium, the new tariff has met with quite a different reception, and several journals warmly defend it. A Charleroi journal remarks that two interests are involved, that of French collieries and that of the French public; and it thinks that the latter must stand before the former. Probably the measure proposed by the administration of the railway company is mainly intended as another means of destroying the competition of canals. Against this competition it has been successfully struggling during the last ten years; as while in 1852 only 8 per cent. of the Belgian coal imported into France was delivered by railway, the proportion had, in 1861, risen to 49 per cent. The object of the company is not to favour this or that coal basin, or this or that country, but simply to assure itself transports, which would be effected under any circumstances, but which, without a reduction of tariffs, would follow another route than its own. As the tariffs of the company have been reduced, freights on canals have undergone proportionate diminutions. The company, which is strong and powerful, wishes to push the parties engaged in the navigations into their last entrenchments, and to impose upon them sacrifices before which they may very possibly succumb. Thus the company hopes to ruin its opponents, and to have the whole transport of coal in its own hands.

The committee of French coal owners proposes that a re-organisation should be attempted of the navigations on the internal canals of France. With this object, it suggests that navigation dues should be suppressed on the canals of small draught, forming the central network; secondly, that a concession for the maintenance of these canals should be granted to a navigation company, which should receive annual allocations for their maintenance at the rate of 83*l.* per mile, the company undertaking to organise and maintain a traction service on the canals; and thirdly, that the company should receive an annual subvention of 200,000*l.* during ten years, in consideration of its undertaking to bring all the canals to the draught required for bearing boats of 200 tons burthen, and to organise in the same period a tonnage double that already at work. The idea thus enunciated by the committee of coal owners seems a very just one, and to be calculated to exert a happy influence on the transport question. The effect of the organisation of French railways is that the lines of a whole district are collected under one administration. A great company thus formed—rich, powerful, and largely endowed by the State—exercises a veritable monopoly, and when competition arises it annihilates it, as by means of sacrifices, slight when compared with the immense capital of which it has the disposal, it can destroy all rivalry. A navigation is a serious competitor with it, since it can effect transports at very reduced rates; the only obstacle to its development is that it wants resources, organisation, and power. The fleet of boats at work upon it is probably in the hands of a cluster of small industrials, each possessing one, two, or three boats. The least extraordinary idleness, or a rather disastrous accident, compromises the fortune of these people, and the great railway companies can destroy their rivals one by one; in fact, it is almost a miracle that the navigations have been so long able to resist the trials to which they have been exposed. But if, instead of a few hundred boat proprietors, left to shift for themselves, a great company, supported with large funds and with an effective plant, were formed, the situation would be completely changed, competition would become serious and real, and the monopoly which the great railway companies appear likely to acquire could no longer exist.

Copper has been firmly held on the German markets, and appears to attract the attention of purchasers. At Paris, English in plates has been quoted at 96*l.*, and tough cake has supported the same price. Lake Superior has brought 108*l.*, and Chilian 91*l.* Corocoro mineral has made 96*l.*, and rolled red 104*l.*; yellow ditto, 89*l.* Russian (Paschkoff) has made 109*l.* At Havre, Chilian and Peruvian in bars has made 86*l.* 8s.; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 89*l.*; United States (Baltimore), 98*l.*; Lake Superior, 102*l.* to 111*l.*; Mexican and Plata in bars, 82*l.* to 83*l.*; Russian, 104*l.* to 108*l.*; old yellow copper, 50*l.* to 58*l.*; and red ditto, 84*l.* to 86*l.* Tin has remained comparatively neglected, and has generally tended downwards. At Amsterdam, Banca has been quoted 78 fl. to 79 fl. per cwt., and at Rotterdam 73½ fl. to 74 fl. per cwt. At Paris, Banca has made 132*l.*; Detroit, 128*l.*; and English, 118*l.* per ton. At Havre, Banca has brought 130*l.*; Detroit, 125*l.* to 126*l.*; Peruvian, 100*l.* to 114*l.*; and Peruvian mineral, 84*l.* Lead has been in no great demand, but, nevertheless, a little more firmness is remarked in quotations. At Paris, Spanish saumons have made 22*l.*; French, 21*l.* 16s.; and Belgian, 22*l.*, while rolled has made 24*l.* At Havre, Spanish has made 19*l.* 8s. to 19*l.* 16s. per ton. Zinc remains in favour, and at Hamburg some important operations have been carried out, while at Breslau quotations have been firm. Correspondence from Turin states that the metallurgical market of that place is about to be enriched with a new metal—nickel. For more than two months the mines of the Cruvino Company have been in full working. A first vein was discovered some time since, and a new gallery, about 160 ft. lower down, is now being sunk. As soon as this second gallery has been pierced, the company will be able to effect an abundant extraction, and to endow the Turin market with a product destined to sensibly modify the conditions of metallurgical industry. Nickel is a metal which can now be obtained in a completely pure state, but sufficient quantities of the mineral have hitherto always failed to come forward. Thanks to the discovery of the Cruvino Mine, it appears probable that this inconvenience will no longer exist. This metal is now employed by Belgium and Switzerland in the fabrication of their moneys; it is utilised in the fabrication of the most delicate pieces of clockwork and gold ware, in the most important portions of optical apparatus, and generally in instruments of precision, as well as in other branches of industry too numerous to particularise.

Gold Amalgamating Machinery.—With a view of testing its applicability to the treatment of the gold ores of Wales, Mr. Richard Goulding, of Melbourne, has consigned one of his amalgamating machines to a friend in this country, in order that any British mining company that may feel disposed to adopt it may have an opportunity of ascertaining its merits. As Mr. Goulding's name would, doubtless, be associated by many of our readers with the Archimedean screw amalgamator, which we described as his invention about seven years since, and which did not meet with any large amount of favour amongst practical men, we may at once state that his present amalgamator is a totally distinct contrivance. Mr. Goulding's present machine does not materially differ from an ordinary arrastra; but being constructed of iron, and in segments, is capable of removal with far greater facility. The great improvement, however, appears to consist in the mode of feeding; by attention to which Mr. Goulding has succeeded in obtaining very excellent results. The pan is a circular one, with a round bottom; and the drags which are used as a substitute for the ordinary stones are cast to fit. The segments are bolted together, and the joints made tight by India-rubber, or other suitable washers; and the drags being placed in position and attached to the arms, the apparatus is ready for operation. Mr. Goulding thus describes the mode of using the machine:—Put in slowly 5 cwts. of pulverised quartz from the stamps, and add as much water as will reduce it to the consistency of mortar; then pour in 10 lbs. of mercury, and let the machine work for one hour, at ten revolutions per minute; then open the trap-hole in the pan, and let the contents be discharged into a wooden trough, from whence the ore is carried off by a stream of water to a "shaking-table," in which the waste is separated from the quicksilver and amalgam. This operation is opposed to the old method of feeding and discharging continuously, but the results are at least double what may be obtained by any other way of working the same machine. And my amalgamators may be worked in tiers, one above the other—that is to say, in pairs, two machines being worked by the same vertical shaft; and, with proper working, about 10 of the pans may be worked by a 20-horse engine. The dry grinding operation should precede the wet amalgamation process, but, unfortunately, I have put no gratings in the pan sent to England; and, in order to show my process in its entirety, it will be necessary to work some of the pans for dry grinding, and then pass the ore into the pans for amalgamating. The drags are grooved for amalgamating, and without grooves for the dry grinding. The long-mooted question of getting all the gold is, in Mr. Goulding's opinion, solved in this pan, and he claims that each pan can amalgamate 5 tons in 24 hours; and with 10 pans, which would give 50 tons a day, or 300 tons a week, the working expenses, including fuel, management, labour, &c., would be less than 2s. per ton. Mr. Goulding maintains that whatever an assayer can get out with a pestle and mortar can be got in these pans. Some of the machines have been in use at Stieglitz for some time, and have given satisfaction. That they are making great progress in Victoria in the treatment of gold ores is apparent, Mr. Fitzpatrick (who has charge of No. 2 division of the Ballarat district) reporting, in the surveyor's reports for June, that the Independent Company paid a dividend of 28*l.* 8s. per share for the month, from 1000 tons of quartz, which yielded only 151 ozs. of gold, or a fraction over 3 dwts. to the ton. A still stronger fact is stated by Mr. J. W. R. Pringle, of Bunningong division, who reports that the New Perseverance Company, on the White Horse, paid all working expenses, and placed 150*l.* to the credit of the company, from a month's crushing of 1600 tons of quartz, which gave only 119 ozs. of gold, *or about 1¼ dwt. to the ton.* The quartz was taken from an open cutting about 40 ft. deep. It is reported that the Port Phillip Company is proceeding rapidly with the erection of the new battery and engine-house: 20 tons of roasted blanket sand which, according to the assay previously made, contained 1 oz. 7 dwts. 10 grs. per ton, was reduced in Messrs. Robson and Lancashire's patent arrastra, and yielded 15 dwts. per ton: 20 tons of unburnt blanket sand, which contained, according to previous assay, 3 ozs. 6 grs., was also reduced with a result of 18 dwts. per ton. Mr. Goulding claims that Messrs. Robson and Lan

cashire's arrastra is identical with his, and has threatened to proceed against Mr. Bland, the resident director of the Port Phillip Company, for infringement, but in reply Mr. Bland writes that "the arrastra alluded to by him, patented by Messrs. Robson and Lancashire, and now at work here (Clunes) was constructed by them at their sole expense. This company had nothing to do with it, directly or indirectly. After it had been at work some little time, I arranged with the owners that a few tons of our blanket sand should be passed through it to compare the result with the various methods we had used. The return published in your paper last week, and copied into the Melbourne journals, is quite incorrect. The true result, given by me to your mining correspondent, is published in your paper to-day." (See above). Mr. Bland declines to take any notice of Mr. Goulding's threats of litigation until proceedings have been commenced. Whether the two inventions alluded to are identical we are unable to state, having had no opportunity of comparing them; but, as to the identity of Mr. Goulding's apparatus and the ordinary arrastra, it would be far less difficult to give an opinion.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, JUNE 26.—The past month, although productive of no new discoveries of importance, shows, on the whole, satisfactory progress in our mining operations. The Burra and Moonta Mines have each paid another dividend, and appear likely to repeat the dose at regular intervals for some years to come. The great Wallaroo Mines are still raising large quantities of ore, and are said to be actually improving as the depth increases. Some of the more recent discoveries on the Peninsula are thought very highly of, as the Wheal Stuart, and the Albert Mine, also the Wilkawat; but they are scarcely sufficiently developed yet to say whether they will prove paying mines or not. There is said to be some little improvement at the New Cornwall Mine, a little ore being met with again in Lucas's lode. The Duryea Mine shows a more decided improvement in the 42 fathom level; and a lode containing good ore has been cut, but the main lode is not yet reached. The Kurilla Mine is stopped at present, and the Karkarilla is not doing very much just now, but the sinking of the engine-shaft is about to be resumed, and when a greater depth is reached, it is anticipated that ore in paying quantities will be raised. The Talisker Silver-Lead Mine, at Cape Jervis, is doing very well; and, judging from the quantity of ore raised, and the probable expenses of working, should be in a position to pay a dividend in a few months time.

The Bremer district continues to prosper. The Worthing Company's "Bremer Mine" is looking and doing very well, but as you get the reports of this and several other of our principal mines I need not enlarge. I am only glad to offer an independent testimony to the prosperity of such mines as are doing well. A recent discovery a few miles from the Bremer Mine, on land rented by Mr. Hillman, presents a very promising appearance indeed; good lodes containing good ore are found on the surface, running regularly for a considerable distance, and the backs have just been exposed to view. The West Kanmantoo Mine is turning out some very fine ore, and the old Kanmantoo is showing signs of improvement in depth. An attempt is being made to form a company to re-work the adjoining Paringa Mine, which is also a really valuable mine, but it is difficult to raise sufficient capital in the colony, although the scheme is a very liberal one, and the project is favourably regarded. Even the shares in the new Matta Matta Mining Company, at Wallaroo, move off but slowly.

From the North we hear very good accounts of the Yudanamutana Company's mines, and a fine lode of rich black ore, of 66 per cent., has been cut at Henry's shaft. This is a first-rate indication of the mine being a permanent one, and the ore is splendid. The Blinman Mine also looks remarkably well. An excellent route for the company's traction engine has been found along the western plain. We want more labour and more capital in the colony; and with an adequate supply of both these reqnisites our mines, especially our northern ones, would soon astonish the world.

If it is any consolation to persons in England who have lost by unsuccessful speculation in mining ventures here, I can tell them that hundreds in the colony are in the same position; still we can show a Burra, a Moonta, a Blinman, and a Yudanamutana in this little colony.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market continues in the same position as noticed for some weeks past: but there is evidently an improved tone, there being constant enquiries for leading dividend and progressive mines, which are more than likely to result in *bonâ fide* business, whilst the present depressed state of the market strongly invites the attention of immediate purchasers. The usual fortnightly account was held yesterday, and, although the business transacted during the past fortnight has been very limited, sufficient time has not been afforded the sellers of East Caradons to deliver the stock and complete their engagements.

SETONS continue firm at present prices, but little business has been done.——CLIFFORDS are in good demand at advanced prices, and, from the scarcity of stock, likely to further improve.——COOK'S KITCHEN and TINCROFT are rather quiet at quoted figures; the latter are offered at lower rates.——EAST BASSETS are firm at present rates.——NANGILES have been in fair request, and many bargains effected, but have been offered at lower prices since.——EAST CARN BREAS have receded, and buyers scarce at minimum rates.——WEST CHIVERTONS have improved and maintain their price.——WEST TOLGUS, SOUTH TOLGUS, and GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been enquired for, but no material advance has to be noticed.——EAST GRENVILLES have fluctuated, and WHEAL GRENVILLES have been done at lower rates.——NORTH TRESKERBY and NORTH CROFTY are being enquired for at buyers' prices.——NORTH DOLCOATHS have been sought for at former rates, but several transactions have taken place at higher prices.——NORTH DOWNS continue dull, whilst enquiries have been made for WHEAL CROFTYS.——GREAT WHEAL BUSYS have been offered at lower prices, but appear firmer.——WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) have varied, but a fair enquiry exists at buyers' figures.——EAST ROSEWARNES continue heavy at present prices.——WHEAL HARRIETTS are in request, but found scarce at buyers' quotations.——WHEAL AGARS have been in good demand, and prices advanced.——EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have been freely enquired for at former quotations, but found rather scarce, at higher prices.——GREAT FORTUNE shares have fluctuated, and left off much weaker.——WHEAL TREMAYNES have been in fair demand, and several bargains effected.——WHEAL GRYLLS have changed hands at minimum figures.——BASSET AND GRYLLS and TREWORLIS are sought for at nominal prices.——WENDRON CONSOLS and SITHNEY and CARNMEAL continue quiet at present quotations.——MARGARET and PROVIDENCE are firm, whilst buyers are to be found at lower rates.——MARGERYS are sought for at nominal figures.——ST. JUST UNITED and ST. JUST CONSOLS have been offered at lower prices.——IN BRYN GWIOG and LONG RAKES a firm business done at market quotations.——EAST CARADONS, as usual, have shared largely in the transactions of the week, and several fluctuations have followed. A rise took place on Monday, but they have since receded.——MARKE VALLEYS have been in better demand, probably in consequence of an improvement in Marke's lode.——LUDCOTT, GLASGOW CARADON, and GONAMENA have been in good request at advanced prices.——HERODSFOOT and WEST CARADON are quiet at quoted prices.——NEW WHEAL MARTHAS are offered at less, and continue dull.——DRAKE WALLS are heavy at lower rates.——WHEAL EDWARDS are firmer, the mine having slightly improved.——EAST RUSSELLS been done at nominal figures.——WHEAL CREBORS have been freely dealt in at present quotations.

A meeting of the members of the Mining Exchange was convened for Wednesday, for the purpose of expressing their censure of the conduct of the manager of East Caradon Mine in not furnishing the Exchange with a telegram on Saturday, advising the discovery which had taken place in the 60 cross-cut south. The proceedings were marked with more than ordinary feelings of excitement, vituperation, and strong expressions of reprobation, and in words not generally seen in modern lexicons, the whole resulting in a resolution to apply to the secretary for an order for Captain Charles Thomas to inspect the mine on Friday (yesterday), and in the event of a refusal to apply to the Vice-Warden for a peremptory order. In fact, the meeting was not only an "indignation," but a *sensation* one as well, for the exhibition scenes were calculated to astonish any body of men save those of the British Mining Exchange. It appears that the men engaged in the cross-cut pricked into the lode late on Friday afternoon, when orders were given that they were not to leave off until they had cut through the lode, so that the value might be ascertained. This being done, information was forwarded to the secretary, who immediately issued circulars to all the shareholders, advising them of the discovery, thereby preventing any attempt to deprive them of their shares without a knowledge of their improved value. The Mining Exchange received a telegram from Capt. Seccombe on Monday, about twelve o'clock. The unpardonable offence of informing the proprietary of the improvement in their own property before those who have been zealously engaged in traducing the mine, excited the ire of the "bears" to a state of frenzy, as it defeated any attempt to obtain shares from those ignorant of what had taken place. Upon what ground the Mining Exchange demands the first and earliest information, to the exclusion of *bonâ fide* shareholders, is uncertain, but doubtless for the purpose of "bearing" and "bulling," a system fraught with injustice and dishonesty.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—The operations which have been going on here for a lengthened period in the clearing up of the old workings, are likely to be reward with satisfactory and important results. They have now cleared up Job's shaft to the bottom, and, from what has been stated of the lode in the bottom, there is little doubt of a large and productive lode going down. In the shaft there is a good lode, and, although an extensive run of orey ground has been taken away, there is in sight sufficient to make the most sceptical sanguine.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Perhaps few mines demand more immediate attention than this. The progressive improvements which have been going on for some time past, and the present position and future prospects, are facts which, if taken advantage of now, will, in all probability, lead to great remuneration. The shaft is in course of sinking below the 26 fm. level, and is worth fully 100*l.* per fathom for tin. Since the discovery they have sunk fully 13 fms. on the course of a lode averaging 100*l.* per fathom. The lode in the back of the 26 is very much improved, and is worth 90*l.* per fathom, with every appearance of further improvement. From this (north) lode they have sold since Dec. 207 6¾ barrows of tin, realising 1675*l.* 4s. 6d., averaging 16s. 1½d. per barrow. The value of the property is further enhanced by the prospects indicated in the south lode, the development of which is rapidly progressing, and where similar results are anticipated. The former workings are fully 7 ft. wide, going down with very rich tin in the walls of the lode. With these prospects, advice is unnecessary, whilst promptitude is intimated. Advices have been received since the foregoing was written, that the lode has further improved at the shaft, and also in the back of the 26, which is now worth 120*l.* per fathom. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for mining shares during the week has been comparatively quiet, and there has been no particular discovery in any of the mines of Cornwall. The Tincroft dividend and bonus is 20s. for four months; the bonus is the proceeds of award from Cook's Kitchen Mine. The report is favourable; shares are rather less strong since the meeting. WEST CHIVERTONS have risen to 30*l.*, buyers. The branch in the engine-shaft recently met with, which was worth when first cut 10*l.* per fathom, is valued at 30*l.*; and Elizabeth lode, in the 70 west, has improved to 50*l.* per fm. CHIVERTONS at 7*l.* are attracting attention. The deepest part of this mine is 86 fms., and, being on rising ground from West Chiverton, the 86 in Chiverton is only about the same depth as the 70 in West Chiverton. At this depth this mine began to assume the importance it has since attained. A 60-inch pumping-engine is at work, and every effort is being made to drain the mine, already cleared to the 30; at the 40 it is proposed to drive out a cross-cut to intersect the caunter. The future of this mine, under the economical and skilful management of West Chiverton, bids fair to prove another great success. At East Chiverton the appearances are highly favourable for cutting a good lode in the cross-cut now being driven. EAST CARADONS, after rising to 30½, fell to 28½. The branch recently cut is said to be worth 25*l.* per fathom. Men generally well informed on this dark mine put a much less value on it. The mystery is likely to be speedily solved; for an application is about to be made to the Vice-Warden for a compulsory order to inspect. KITTY (St. Agnes) shares are said to be worth attention, price about 8¼. CARN BREAS, at present price of 65, are well worth buying; 2*l.* dividends will be resumed immediately. This is one of the most substantial mines in Cornwall. NORTH CROFTYS are being bought up by Cornish adventurers, and would appear to be worth notice. At WHEAL CROFTY a new lode has been discovered.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 31st Instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— BLOCK TIN.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 31st day of August, 1863, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, August 19, 1863.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINE, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions from the liquidators to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 10th September next, at One o'clock, in One Lot, and subject to the conditions which will be then and there produced and read, all that VALUABLE PROPERTY known as THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINE, situate in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, STORES, and MATERIALS forming the whole of the PLANT and PROPERTY of the RIVER TAMAR MINE COMPANY (LIMITED), in, upon, and belonging to the mine, comprising—

A 40 in- cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, complete.

35 fms. 11 in. pumps.
1 11 in. H piece and top door piece.
1 11 in. 6 ft. windbore.
1 10 in. plunger pole, plunger case, &c.
17 fms. 8 in. pumps.
2 7 in. working barrels.
2 7 in. windbores.
2 7 in. door pieces.
11 fms. 6 in. pumps, 1 5¼ in. windbore, 1 8 in. windbore.
1 6 in. door piece, 1 5½ in. working.
36 fms. 10 in. and 11 in. rods, rod plates, bolts, staples and glands, &c.
60 fms. 1¾ in. and 1½ in. bucket rods, &c.
3 cisterns.
40 fms. casing.
80 fms. ladders.
capstan and shears.
13 in. capstan rope.
horse whim.
whim rope.
2 whim kibbles.
19 ft. water wheel and air machine.
240 fms. iron air pipes.
65 fms. wooden ditto.
railroad iron.
railroad saddles.
tram wagon.
1 5 in. 9 ft. windbore.
1 5 in. 3 ft. door piece.
1 5 in. bucket door piece.

Double power winch, double and treble blocks, scales and weights, lifting screw, smiths' bellows, smiths' tools, anvil, vice, screw stocks, taps and plates, miners' tools, blister steel, blasting powder, chain, launders, tackles, water barrels, chests, &c., scrap iron and old rope, miners' dial, and counting-house furniture.

The sett is extensive, being about a mile and three-quarters in length on the course of the lodes, and about three-quarters of a mile wide. It is held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years, from August, 1852, at a royalty of 1-15th, subject to a minimum rent of £40 per annum, but which has been suspended during pleasure, and will, no doubt, be given up altogether.

T. P. THOMAS can recommend this property as a first-rate speculation. It appears to be the opinion of practical men, well versed with the peculiarities of the locality, that the prospects of the mine are very great, a good lode having been intersected in the adit level 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing very rich copper ore, and embedded in a highly mineralised killas at the foot of a granite hill; besides this lode there are three other known lodes between the present adit end and the southern boundary, all of a promising character, and likely to be productive in depth. All known conditions of success are present at this mine. It is surrounded by dividend-paying mines, joining on its eastern boundary the Devon Great Consols at the River Tamar, which has already sold ore upwards of a million in value, and at the south-east it nearly joins the Bedford United, which has also been a paying mine for years. Its southern boundary joins the Old Gunnis Lake sett, which divided a quarter of a million amongst the adventurers, and in the western part of the sett it touches the Hingston Down Mine, which has already sold £90,000 worth of ore.

The mine is situated in a strata of granite and killas, the former being exactly similar to the granite which yielded such great results at Gunnis Lake, and the latter being in every respect like that which has yielded such unprecended returns at the Great Devon. The presence and junction of these two formations are highly favourable to good deposits of copper, and the mine is traversed by cross-courses, which appear to be necessary to the development of profitable copper mines. The character of the lode at the shaft is wider than the general run of granite lodes, which is a promising feature, and it runs nearly vertical, which is also a further advantage. Gossan is found in the lode at the 58, a good indication of a deep and profitable mine; and, lastly, the kind of copper ore which is found in this lode is of the highest quality, so that the smallest quantities would be remunerative. In these peculiarities, every known circumstance which tends to great success exists, and the discovery of a remunerative deposit may be made at any moment.

Particulars and conditions may be had 10 days prior to the sale of the liquidators, at the office of the company, 10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street; of H. WICKENS, Esq., 4, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury; at Garraway's; and of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London. For further particulars, and to view, applications to be made to Capt. COCK, resident at the mine.

PUBLIC AUCTION at ALFRED CONSOLS MINE, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1863, at Eleven o'clock A.M.

The most important sale that has come under the notice of the public for some years.

MR. JOHN BURGESS, Barncoose Farm, near Redruth, Cornwall, WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at ALFRED CONSOLS, two miles from the port of Hayle, superior ENGINES, FOURTEEN BOILERS, 7 balance bobs, 4 capstans, 1 steam capstan, 3 sets of lofty shears, 1 English oak, 300 to 400 fms. of pitwork; plunger and drawing lifts, 19 in. down to 7 in.; 3000 to 4000 ft. of best pitch pine, shaft rods, staples, glands, rod pins, faggoted and strapping plates to fit, capstan ropes. Also, a very large quantity of the very best MINING MATERIALS.

One 90 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. in the cylinder, 10 ft. in the shaft, with four boilers and fittings, about 14 tons each.

One 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with three boilers and fittings, about 12 tons each.

The above engines and boilers are on the very best principle, bright and in good condition.

One 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS and fittings, 10 to 11 tons each.

One 25 in. STEAM DRAWING WHIM, with ONE BOILER; steam capstan attached.
One 26 in. STEAM DRAWING WHIM, with ONE BOILER.
One 24 in. STEAM DRAWING WHIM, with ONE BOILER and crusher attached.

1 English oak shears, 60 ft. legs, with four 6 feet sheaves and brasses, at the 90 in. engine.
1 shears at the 80 in. engine, 54 ft. legs, sheaves and brasses.
4 capstans, 12 arm, 10 arm, and 8 arm, 1 steam.
200 fms. of 16 in. capstan rope, not much used (18 months old).
200 fms. of 12 in capstan rope.
200 fms. flat and round rope.
300 to 400 fathoms. pitwork drawing and plunger lifts, (sizes) 19 in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., 13 in., and 7 in.
3000 to 4000 ft. of best pitch pine shaft-rod, 56 to 60 long sizes, 14 in., 12 in., 8 in.
H and top door pieces, and working barrels to match.
4 skips, 12 tram-wagons.
80 to 100 pairs of best faggoted rod plates, 9 in. wide, 8 in., 7 in., and 6 in.; 22 17 do., 12 do. Also a quantity of rolled plates.
2 horse-whims, 6 large cisterns.
A large quantity of flat and round thread top staples and glands and rods.
50 fms. of 8 in. treble faggot iron rods, 41 ft. long, with couplings complete.
50 fms. of 3 in. bucket rods.
100 fms. 2½ in. and 1¾ in.
400 to 500 fms. iron stave ladders.
600 fms. railroad iron, saddles, and clips.
1400 fathoms steam whim chain, 9-16th and ⅝th.
300 to 400 square of wood roofing.
2000 to 3000 ft. of launders, 14 in., 12 in., and 6 in.
4 head stamps, 20 ft. wheel, 2 ft. breast,

YARD.—WATER WHEEL, 7 ft.; a quantity of flat and round rope sheaves, 2 ft., 4 ft., and 6 ft.; also shaft rolls; an immense quantity of timber; 14 in. squares, whole balk, half timber, and plank; about 50 tons of old cast and wrought iron.

SMITHS' SHOP.—2 40 in. bellows, 3 anvils, 2 vices; smiths and miners' tools; new and old iron.

STORE ROOM.—Old brass, a quantity; old and new borers, steel; four sets of pulley blocks adapted for any size.

MACHINERY.—A quantity of old junk; shovel and pick hilts; 4 large scales, beams, and weights.

Any further information can be obtained of Mr. BURGESS, the auctioneer, Barncoose Farm, Redruth; the agents, on the mine; or THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq., the purser, Hayle, Cornwall.

NOTE.—An ommibus will be in waiting at the Hayle Station at 10.25 A.M. to take purchasers to the above mine.

ORDER OF SALE.—The sale will commence with old timber, precisely at Eleven A.M., until noon; then on pitwork and other materials. Engines at the dinner table!

Dated Alfred Consols, Hayle, Aug. 20, 1863.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN, NEAR ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, FIFTEEN SHARES in ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN. Price for cash, 25s. per share.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS CARTER, Shares-dealer, Camborne, Cornwall.

NANT MINERA, ADJOINING THE MINERA MINE.—A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.—Apply to the Secretary, Nant New Mills, Bersham, Wrexham.

FOR SALE, a 50 in. CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, with an 11 ton BOILER. The engine and boiler is in excellent condition, and can be seen at Devon Buller Mine, near Tavistock.—Particulars and price may be had by applying to Mr. THOS. NICHOLLS, Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock.—Aug. 19, 1863.

THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, MINING ENGINEER, MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL AGENT, LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE, AND MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Before buying a mine share, read TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," written specially to demonstrate the real profits of mining, and to protect the unwary from the heavy losses awaiting all who engage in the pursuit without experience. The information it imparts has cost many a speculator hundreds of pounds. Per post 13 stamps.—21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

Royal School of Mines.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

DIRECTOR.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

During the session 1863-64, which will commence on the 6th of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1.—CHEMISTRY ..... By A. W. HOFMANN, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2.—METALLURGY ..... By JOHN PERCY, M.A., F.R.S.
3.—NATURAL HISTORY .... By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
4.—MINERALOGY ..... } By WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.
5.—MINING ..... }
6.—GEOLOGY ..... By
7.—APPLIED MECHANICS .. By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
8.—PHYSICS ..... By T. TYNDALL, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Rev. J. HAYTHORNE EDGAR, M.A.

The fee for students desirous of becoming associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate course of lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each.

Officers in the Queen's service, Her Majesty's consuls, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two scholarships, and several others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London, S.W. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Falmouth.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY, FALMOUTH.

PATRONESS ..... HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
VICE-PATRON..... HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
PRESIDENT ..... SIR C. LEMON, Bart., F.R.S.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this society will OPEN on the 15th SEPTEMBER NEXT, and continue during the week. MEDALS and PRIZES will be AWARDED for meritorious INVENTIONS or MODELS of ALL KINDS. Also, for SPECIMENS of the FINE ARTS, NATURAL HISTORY, NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, &c.—Further information may be obtained of the secretary, Mr. SYDNEY HODGES, Falmouth.

Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

J. F. BASSET, Esq., President.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be HELD in the Council Room of the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, on Wednesday, September 16. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock.

Any communications intended to be read to the meeting should be forwarded by Monday, September 14th, to either of the following gentlemen:—Richard Pearce, Dolcoath, Camborne; Charles Twite, Camborne.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Honorary General Secretary.

St. Agnes, August 24, 1863.

The Council will meet at noon on the same day.

WANTED, in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, a PERSON having a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of ASSAYING, SMELTING, and REFINING of LEAD. Also, capable of keeping accounts. Testimonials of ability, sobriety, age, and salary required, may be sent to "D.," Post-office, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

CHINA CLAY SETT TO BE GRANTED BY THE PROPRIETOR.—The above china clay adjoins a tramroad, with a pure stream of water.—Further particulars may be obtained by applying to M. S. BASSETT, Pencorse, Mitchell, Cornwall.

QUARRY INSPECTION.—A PRACTICAL QUARRYMAN, who is well acquainted with all the quarries in North Wales, as well as several in Devonshire and Cornwall, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and to furnish truthful reports thereon. Highly respectable references given if required.—Address, "Quarryman," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY.—A GENTLEMAN, having DISCOVERED a FINE BED of SLATE, of good colour and quality, is WILLING to TREAT FOR IT with persons who will work it on their own account, or by a company. The property may be had on lease, or by purchase.—Address, Rev. W. BLACKLEY, Vicarage, Stanton, Shrewsbury.

SLATE QUARRY—TO CAPITALISTS, SOLICITORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.—The ADVERTISER is DESIROUS of DISPOSING OF, on advantageous terms, a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY in CARNARVONSHIRE. Or would be happy to treat with a respectable party to form a limited liability company to work the same.—Address, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SLATE QUARRY AND GOLD MINE.—The LESSEES of very VALUABLE SLATE ROCK and MINING PROPERTY, situate in the centre of the Merionethshire gold district, and within three miles of a shipping port, are PREPARED to DISPOSE of PART of THEIR INTEREST in the same, on very easy terms. There is every facility for opening an extensive quarry. Several gold-bearing lodes also run through the property.—Address, "C. M. U.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS—SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.—WANTED, ONE or TWO respectable PARTIES, to JOIN the ADVERTISER in EXTENDING and ENLARGING one of the most PROMISING SLATE and SLAB QUARRIES in NORTH WALES. The proprietor is now working one quarry on the grant, which is producing a very extensive number of first-class slates and slabs, and is paying well. References can be given if required. None except respectable capitalists need apply.—Address, "H. G.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO THE CAPE AND OTHER COLONISTS.—A highly respectable MARRIED MAN, age 33 years, WISHES an ENGAGEMENT with ONE or MORE GENTLEMEN having METALLIC MINERAL POSSESSIONS in the above COLONIES, Port Natal preferred, where the advertiser's scientific and practical knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry would be of much value in mining researches, &c.—Address, "Chemici," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO PROMOTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COMPANIES, AND SOLICITORS.—A GENTLEMAN is OPEN to TREAT with the above, either as SECRETARY or MANAGER of the WORKS of any COPPER or OTHER SMELTING COMPANY, and has no objection to go on the Continent.—Address, "A. Z.," Post-office, Swansea.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of a SUITABLE PARTY, to FORM a LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, to WORK a VALUABLE COPPER MINE in MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES. Or the property would be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. PRITCHARD, MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

DIRECTORS.—The ADVERTISER REQUIRES TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN of influence and respectability to COMPLETE a BOARD NOW in COURSE of FORMATION (under the Limited Liability Act) for the purpose of DEVELOPING a most LUCRATIVE and unquestionable COAL PROPERTY.—Apply by letter, to Mr. BIDDER, 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to JNO. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row, Birmingham.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS MINES.—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS amongst the shareholders, equal to a dividend of FOUR SHILLINGS AND EIGHT PENCE PER SHARE, is NOW PAYABLE on application to the undersigned, on any day between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock, at 50, Threadneedle-street, London.

For the Committee of Management, THOMAS B. LAWS.

Dated August 21, 1863.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the company's offices, 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, on TUESDAY, the 1st September next, at Three o'clock precisely, after which the meeting will be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of considering the financial position of the company.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The shareholders are invited to assist at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, to be HELD on the 14th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the Hotel de Suede, at Liége, at One o'clock P.M., in order to proceed to the election of a director, and to decide upon the proposal to allow a percentage on the future profits to the directeur-general, who is now retiring. By order of the Directors, V. BOUHY,

Engis, the 10th August, 1863. Le Directeur Général de la Société.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., has RETURNED from the CORK MINING DISTRICTS. SPECIMENS of the ORES from the different mines may be seen at his offices, 18, Hatton-garden, E.C.—August 6, 1863.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., WILL BE IN CORNWALL UNTIL the 18th of SEPTEMBER. Letters previous to that date should be addressed to his offices, at Truro.—18, Hatton-garden, August 22, 1863.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

ELY MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors of the Ely Merthyr Colliery Company (Limited) are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the WORKING of the ELY MERTHYR COLLIERY, near LLANTRISSANT, GLAMORGANSHIRE, either at a royalty on the sale of the coal, ironstone, and fire-clay got, or on delivery thereof into the trucks, as the company shall direct, clear of all extras.

The company intend to make a siding and tramway to connect the mine with the Ely Valley Railway, and to erect and make tips and screens, a weighbridge, and an office, and smiths and carpenters' shops, but do not intend to expend any money on works in the mine.

Contractors who wish to tender may inspect the colliery on application to Mr. ARTHUR O. DAVIES, at Llantrissant, near Cardiff.

Tenders must be addressed to Messrs. HAMBER and HARRISON, 20, King's Arm's-yard, London, E.C., the solicitors of the company, on or before the 7th September next.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

London, August 24, 1863. By order of the Board, B. G. ELDRED, Sec. 99

TENDERS WANTED for about SIX HUNDRED TONS of METAL TUBBING. Not less than one-fifth part of hematite to be mixed with the metal. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the RHYMNEY COAL COMPANY, Sunderland, on or before the 16th proximo. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.—Sunderland, August 21, 1863. 93

TO STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURERS.—TENDERS are REQUESTED for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of a simple action PUMPING ENGINE, calculated to raise 70 cubic metres (French) of water per hour, with power to raise 100 to 110 in case of need. The present depth of the mine is 130 metres, but it is intended to sink to 250 metres. Diameter of pump buckets ("plongeurs") to be 0·32 metres; stroke, 3 metres. Tenders to specify the general plan of the engine, as a guide for estimating the cost of erection, &c.; also, the speed and diameter of the cylinder, the number, weight, dimensions of the boilers ("generateurs"), the interior steam pressure, the guaranteed consumption of fuel measured by the water raised, the time required for the delivery and erection of the engine.—Tenders to be addressed, post paid, to Monsieur A. CONANNIER, gerant de la mine de Pont Pean, Rennes, Ille et Vilaine, France. 94

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds. 95

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

BLOWING ENGINES FOR SALE AT THE NITHSDALE IRONWORKS, NEAR CUMNOCK, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.—TWO CONDENSING BLAST ENGINES, of the best construction, working expansively 150 horse power each, with FIVE BOILERS, erected a few years ago by Messrs. Murdoch, Aitken, and Co., of Glasgow, and which were used only during the short time the Nithsdale furnaces were in blast.

Also, an AIR VESSEL, 150 ft. in length, 6 ft. diameter, ¼ in. plates; and 130 ft. length of SMOKE TUBE, 40 in. by 22, from heating stoves to blast engine chimney, ¾ in. plates. All other appurtenances are complete, and the whole in good working order.

For further particulars, application may be made to ROBERT LUMSDEN, liquidator of the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; BANNATYNES and KIRKWOOD, writers, Glasgow; or HAMILTON ROSE, writer, Cumnock, with any of whom offers may be lodged by intending purchasers within three weeks from this date.—August 21, 1863. 96

ANTHRACITE COLLIERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE ANTHRACITE COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES, with the private railway, wharf, and offices thereto belonging, now the property of the Rhos Colliery Company (Limited). The colliery is capable of raising from 100 to 150 tons a day, and has a branch railway connecting the pit with the Llanelly Railway, and has a wharf and offices at Llanelly.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN SAYER, Esq., 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 97

FOR SALE, TWO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, very suitable for contractors' purposes, and will be sold very cheap.—Apply to Messrs. SHAW, THOMSON and MOORE, 150, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. 98

FOR SALE, the property of a railway company, a PAIR of PEDESTAL ENGINES, about 20 horse, fly-wheel above 7 ft. 9 in. diameter, counter shaft 10 ft. long, and (besides its own pumps) a pair of 7 in. pumps are attached for filling tanks or other purposes. The engines are bright, in very first-class order, and were made by Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester.—For further particulars, address Mr. T. W. RUMBLE, engineer and contractor, 6, Broad-street-buildings, London, E.C. 99

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Nailsea, near Bristol. 100

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CWM BACH COLLIERY, situated about two miles from the town of Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, and within 70 yards of the South Wales Railway, having the Six-foot and Three-foot Seams of HIGH BITUMINOUS COAL, now open and in good working order, with engine, boiler, pumping and winding gear, complete, now working on both seams, and open for inspection on application to the proprietor, or to the manager on the works. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. DANIEL JONES, No. 48, Strand, Swansea. 101

FOR SALE, TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS CORNISH BOILERS, weighing, exclusive of mountings and fittings, 6 tons each. Dimensions, 20 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, with flue 3 ft. diameter. Made by Hortons, of Smethwick, and arranged for working together or separately. Each boiler is provided with the necessary furnace mountings, also fittings, as follows:—1 stop steam valve, 1 stop feed valve, 2 safety valves, 2 gunge cocks, 2 soot doors and frames, blow-off cock, float guage, and damper and frame.—May be seen on application to Mr. MILLER, No. 6, Bridge-road, Lambeth. 102

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS.—MESSRS. FREDERICKS AND JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dinas Bridge or Kidwelly Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to ANY FIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the largest copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimonials, prices, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, Briton Ferry, South Wales; the Dinas Bridge Brick Works, Glyn Neath; Kidwelly Brick Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. EASTWOOD, Belvidere-road, London. 103

MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL MERCHANTS, ST. AUSTELL, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING PLANT, in STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projectors of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.

Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863. 104

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK, has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-rods, with pulleys. 105

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 106

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 107

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal*. 108

ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY, ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD, THE STREETS, OR AT HOME, May be provided against by taking a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

£140,000 has been already paid as compensation for accidents of all kinds, In 75 fatal cases, and 6880 cases of personal injury.

Rates and further particulars may be obtained at the railway stations, of the local agents, or at the HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec. Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1849. 109

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the Registrar of the said Court, and subject to the consent of the Duchy of Cornwall to such sale, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to be holden at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, under such conditions as shall be then and there produced, ALL the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in a certain INDENTURE of LEASE or MINING SETT, dated the 31st day of July, 1861, for a term of 20 years, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on.

The mine may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, and further particulars may be obtained of—

JOHN DALE, of Helston (Solicitor of the Petitioner); or
J. G. CHILCOTT, of Truro (Agent of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, August 25, 1863. 110

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, with the sanction of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to be holden on Wednesday, the 2d day of September next, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, at Twelve o'clock at noon (subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced), ALL that the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in a certain INDENTURE of GRANT or MINING SETT, dated the 1st day of May, 1861, for the term of 21 years, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on.

The mines may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, and further particulars may be obtained of HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro; or Mr. S. T. G. DOWNING, Solicitor, Redruth.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 25, 1863. 111

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHALDARVA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 9th day of September next, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 25, 1863. 112

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the FOWEY AND PAR UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 9th day of September next, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 25, 1863. 113

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CARN VIVIAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 8th day of September next, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Truro, August 25, 1863. 114

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST TOLVADDEN MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 9th of Sept. next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons), they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1863. 115

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1863. 116

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed the 11th day of September next, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

Dated Truro, this 26th of August, 1863. 117

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HUNTINGDON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 8th day of September next, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Truro, August 25, 1863. 118

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

IN RE FURZE HILL WOOD MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Betteley *v.* J. Pomroy and Others, and dated the 8th day of April last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,

80 (6000ths) SHARES of the defendant John Pomroy,
10 (6000ths) SHARES of the defendant Courtenay Lavers, and
150 (6000ths) SHARES of the defendant John Wetenhall,
Of and in the said MINE. 119

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Edward Chilcott, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Tavistock).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 26, 1863.

ROUND HILL LEAD MINES.
Four miles from MINSTERLY, in the county of SALOP.

MR. W. BONSTRED has been favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, without reserve, on Thurday, 10th September, 1863, the whole of the VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the above MINES, comprising 12 fms. 9 in. pumps, H piece, 8 in. pole, door piece, and windbore; 20 fms. 8 in. pumps, door piece, and clacks, complete; 22 fms. 7 in. drawing lift, windbore, and door piece; 30 fms. 6 in. pumps, stuffing box, door piece, glands, staples, bolts, burrs, and joint rings; 86 fms. red deal main rods, strapping plates, complete; 13 fms. red deal bucket rods, and strapping plates; poppet head, with pulley, and pit frame; 54 fms. pit ladders; 21 fms. 1½ in. flat rods; angle bob, on frame, and axle; 24 iron pullies; 5 ft. crown wheel, with double crank pedestal and brasses, with 26 fms. sweep rods, and travelling bob; 27 fms. 1¾ in. bucket rods; 200 fms. iron rails, 2½ in. by ½ in., with clips; a large quantity of larch sleepers; 3 T bobs, with pedestals and brasses; 12 wagon wheels, 3 iron wagons, 12 barrows, 60 fms. flat iron whim chain, 2 iron kibbles, iron winze, large red deal cistern, 24 ft. ×12 ft. by 8 ft.; 200 fathoms launders, 7 gigging hutches and frames, 2 round buddles, with 12 ft. water wheel, and washing tackle, complete; weighing machine, iron weights, large crank, 5 ft. 6 in. spur wheel, 2 lifting jacks, segment for capstans, two 36 in. smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, 2 vices, smiths' tools, miners' tools, carpenters' tools, 2 carpenters' benches, screw stock, dial; quadrant, legs, and box, by Wilton; 4000 slates, 16 in. by 10 in.; and a large quantity of other effects, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 for 1 o'clock, to a minute. Catalogues to be had upon application to the auctioneer, Pontesbury. To view the materials, apply to Capt. WATERS, upon the mines. Refreshments on the table at 12 o'clock.

N.B.—Trains leave Shrewsbury for Minsterley at 7 A.M. and 10·40 A.M. 120

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the LEASE of a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY in CARNARVONSHIRE, in full working order, capable of producing an immediate return of slates. One mile from a tramroad, by which cost of carriage can be reduced to 3s. 6d. per ton.—Apply to Messrs. TAYLOR and MASON, 15, Furnival's Inn, London. 121

EAST COLLACOMBE MINE, NEAR TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. RENDELL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 1st of September, at the mine, at One o'clock precisely, all that VALUABLE MINE SETT, called EAST COLLACOMBE, situate at LAMERTON, DEVON, on which £6000 has been *bona fide* expended, and which now requires but a very small sum to bring it into large profit.

The sett, which is for 21 years, from August, 1857, contains all the lodes of Great Collacombe, and three other splendid north lodes, all within 75 fms. of engine-shaft, besides several large cross-courses and elvans. In the 40 fm. level copper was cut of very rich quality, and in the 50 fm. level a cross-cut has been commenced to cut the same at that depth.

To view, and for further particulars, apply to Captain W. SPARGO, at the mine; or to the auctioneers, at Callington.

Immediately afterwards will be sold the MACHINERY and MATERIALS. Luncheon on the table at Eleven o'clock. 122

EAST COLLACOMBE MINE, LAMERTON, DEVON.

MESSRS. RENDELL AND SON have been instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, 1st of September, 1863, the VALUABLE SETT of the above MINE, on which £5000 has been expended, and now requiring only a small sum to bring it into a paying state. Also, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the above MINE, the greater part of which are nearly new, viz.:—A superior 21 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER, 8 tons weight, with first piece of main rod attached, and wood work of the house, balance bob, brasses and bearings, and connection rod, complete; an excellent WATER WHEEL, 18 ft., 3 ft. breast, with cast iron sockets, brasses and bearings, with six head stamps axle, complete; 10 pulley stands, 40 fms. of launders and stands; 50 fms. of 7 in., 8 in., and 9 in. pumps, 1 8 ft. 10 in. working barrel, 1 6 in. 10 ft. ditto, 1 9 in. 4 ft. matching, 1 7 in. 9 ft. windbore, 1 7 in. door piece and door, 2 7 in. 3 ft. matchings; 1 9 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and glands, 1 9 in. pole case, 1 H piece and door, 1 9 in. door piece and door, 1 8 in. 12 ft. working barrel, 8 arm capstan, with spang beam, complete; 80 fms. of capstan 9 in. rope, nearly new; lot of rope lashings; 50 ft. shears, with pulleys and brasses, complete; horse whim, with span beam; several lots of useful wrought and cast iron staples and glands, iron plates, clacks and seatings, 4 set-offs, 2 pairs of yokes, lot of rod pins and bars, tram saddles, flanges and bolts, pair of blocks, large chain, chain ladder and chain, 50 fms. of shaft ladders, large and small pulley wheels, two shaft rolls, 20 strapping plates, patent rail, iron, tram iron (2½ in. by ⅝ in.), rods and joints, 20 fms. of bucket rods, 30 fms. of rods and joints, 32 fms. of wood rods, 70 fms. of 4 in. air pipes, large air machine, tram wagons, whim kibbles, miners' chests, hand barrows, large and small launders, several pieces round and square balk, casing and dividing timber, a lot of useful plank, screw stock, grinding stone and frame, carpenters' bench, smiths' shop, 36 in. smiths' bellows, 20 cwts. of smiths' coal, iron crane, forge and brickwork, smiths' anvil, vice, lot of pump rings, a wood house, cart house, horse harness, pigs' house, and wood posts round the burrow. Also, the account-house furniture, an excellent drawing machine, cart and wheels, &c.

For viewing the materials apply to Capt. WILLIAM SPARGO, on the said mine, where a copy of the lease and a plan of the sett may be seen. The mine is about three miles from Tavistock, and adjoining the turnpike road.

N.B.—Luncheon on the table at Eleven, and the sale to commence precisely at One o'clock.—Callington, August 18, 1863. 123

DERBYSHIRE.
TO MINE AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. DENHAM WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1863, the whole of the VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING PLANT at the NORTH DERBYSHIRE AND WREN PARK MINES, CALVER, near BAKEWELL, comprising in part a first-class 70 in. cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE (nearly new), 200 horse power, with THREE LARGE CORNISH BOILERS. Also, a 35 horse HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with drawing and pumping apparatus, TWO BOILERS, and two large quadrant levers. About 150 tons of pumps, varying in size from 12 to 24 in. diameter; pump rods, straps, bolts, &c.; powerful capstan, rope, and shear legs, 60 ft. high; ropes, chains, pit rails, contents of joiners and blacksmiths' shops, screw jacks, lifting screws, quantity of valuable timber, engine-houses, sheds, stores, gin, headstocks and pulleys, crab blocks and ropes, and other miscellaneous lots admirably adapted for mining purposes, the whole of which will be particularised in catalogues, which may be had on application to Mr. FAIRBURN, Hartshead, Sheffield; or Mr. WHARTON, engineer, Chesterfield; and of the auctioneer, seven days prior to the sale.

The mines are within two miles of the Hassop station, on the Ambergate and Manchester Railway.—Chesterfield, August 5, 1863. 124

VALUABLE MINING SHARES, AT WHITFORD, NEAR HOLYWELL, IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT.

MR. JAMES WILLIAMS respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions to dispose of, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Royal and White Horse Hotel, Holywell, on Friday, the 4th day of September, 1863, at Five o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), subject to the conditions to be then produced, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THREE (5000) PARTS or SHARES in the ORSEDD LEAD MINE, which is situate at Whitford, in the said county of Flint; and of and in the PLANT, MACHINERY, and EFFECTS thereon or belonging thereto.

The above mine has paid large dividends, and there is every prospect of the adventure being very successful. The shares will be offered in one or more lots, as may be arranged at the time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. RYMER and JONES, solicitors, Wrexham; P. ELLIS EYTON, Esq., solicitor, Flint; or the auctioneer, at his office, Maes-y-dre, Holywell. 125

VALENCIA SLATE SLAB QUARRIES, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on Wednesday, October 28, at Twelve, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the EXTENSIVE QUARRIES and MILLS of the VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the island of Valencia, County Kerry, Ireland. The works have been carried on by the present company for about 14 years, and a very large outlay has been made in opening the quarries, and in erecting the mills and the requisite machinery.

The quarries are situate on the side of a mountain, about 420 ft. above the sea level, and an opening has been made for working about 120 ft. wide, running into the mountain to about the same depth, uncovering a succession of platforms of slates of various widths. The slate rock lies most conveniently for working, at an angle of about 35°, and has a regular cleavage. The slabs are severed by wedges instead of by blasting, thus avoiding the large amount of waste occasioned by the latter process. The roof of the quarry is self-sustained, and is perfectly secure.

The quality of the slabs is now well known and appreciated, and are taken in large quantities by the principal merchants in London and elsewhere. They take a beautiful and permanent polish, are particularly valuable for enamelling, and unaffected injuriously by furnace heat, and are raised in larger sizes than from any other quarry. The waste from the slab blocks is made into roofing slates, for which there is ample local demand.

The present yield is about 2000 tons of slate slabs annually, but by a comparatively small outlay in an extension of the workings this quantity may be doubled, the machinery at the mills being equal to prepare that quantity, and the demand at the present time being in excess of the capabilities of supply.

The mills are situate about 2½ miles from the quarries, are connected by a good road of easy descent, which is kept in repair principally at the expense of the county; but every facility would be afforded by the Knight of Kerry, who is the freeholder, for laying down a tramway by the side of the present road, which would much lessen the cost of transit. The mills are most advantageously placed, being immediately contiguous to the pier, at which vessels of 300 tons burden can load alongside, and there are no pier dues nor wharfage payable. The harbour of Valencia is both safe and commodious, and freights to London are about the same as from the North Wales ports.

The buildings are well arranged, and substantially erected. They are fitted with sawing and planing machinery of the best description, fitted by Blyth, of Limehouse; and there are overhead crains, tramrails, and every appliance for saving manual labour. There are also 10 dwelling houses, manager's residence, and about 35 acres of farm land.

There is a plentiful supply of water for the purposes of the mills from a large open reservoir. The quarries and works are held by lease from the Knight of Kerry on easy terms.

The present company have expended upwards of 40,000*l.* upon the property. They have succeeded in establishing the reputation of, and a market for, the slabs, and have thoroughly proved the existence and uniform character of the slate, and the extent to which the workings may be carried; and they have supplied and fitted the most approved modern machinery for the preparation of the slate for market, and it is confidently believed that the works are now in that state that, in the hands of two or three individuals, very profitable results may be anticipated.

The works may be viewed by cards only, which, with further particulars, may be had of Messrs. PALMER, NETTLESHIP, and ELAND, solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.; at the "Midland Counties Herald" Office, Birmingham; at the Gresham House, Sackville street, Dublin; at the Railway Hotel, Killarney; at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; at the Mart, London; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C. 126

BISHOPWEARMOUTH IRONWORKS, SUNDERLAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY beg to announce that this PROPERTY WAS NOT SOLD at the auction held at Newcastle, on the 20th inst., but may now be TREATED FOR BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Applications may be made to Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.—August, 1863. 127

FOR SALE, WHEAL ALFRED JAMES MINE, with all the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon. The lease is for 21 years, from February, 1862, held direct from Viscount Falmouth, at 1-18th dues.

The mine is situated in the Goss Moor, in the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, and adjoins the base of the Carn Hill of St. Dennis, where the granite and killas form a junction. This sett is very extensive, being upwards of 550 fms. in length, and about 450 fms. in width, and has four known tin lodes and one copper lode within the limits of the sett, two of which have been intersected in the 10 and 20 fm. levels, and found to be very rich for tin; and although broken and unsettled ground, would very nearly have paid its way at those shallow levels. That a successful result might the sooner be obtained, it was considered advisable to sink the engine-shaft another 20 fms., when success would be almost certain. The present adventurers, although most desirous, are unable to do this for want of funds, and therefore propose to transfer the mine to other parties, but have that confidence in the mine that they are willing to take a considerable part of the purchase money in shares.

The machinery and buildings are complete, and quite adapted to carry out extensive operations, all in excellent condition, perfect working order, and of first-class description, comprising a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and a 30 in. ROTARY STAMPING ENGINE, with stamps and all necessary attachments.

To inspect the mine, apply to Mr. GRIGG, on the mine; and to treat for the purchase, apply to Mr. JAMES HAWKEN, Trenouth, St. Ervan, Padstow, Cornwall. 128

MINES FOR SALE.—Some very PRODUCTIVE MINING PROPERTY in GERMANY is OFFERED FOR SALE, the proprietors not having sufficient capital at command to work the mines to anything like their full capabilities. They would, however, prefer remaining as partners in the concern for one-half share, and are also open to any proposal with a view of forming a company under the Limited Liability Act.—For particulars, apply to Mr. H. HENKEL, 93, Great Tower-street, E.C. 129

FOR SALE, a very EXCELLENT WATER WHEEL, 40 feet high and 8 feet wide, iron axle, sockets, saddles, and gun-metal bearings; three sets of iron segments, pumping crank, two balance-bobs. Never had much work.—Application to be made to Mr. THOS. KNIGHT, Gunnis Lake, near Tavistock. 130

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTUREES of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

FISHER BROTHERS AND CO.,
FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURERS, STOURBRIDGE.
BLAST FURNACE BRICKS of the MOST DURABLE QUALITY SUPPLIED to ANY SPECIFICATION.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND
MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.
Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND
PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,
Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.
The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.
MANUFACTURER of WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.
IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.
G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,
MANUFACTURER of IMPROVED BORING MACHINES for DRIVING ADITS.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,
NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, and ECONOMISE SPACE in the STORES:—

	Dia.	Height.			Dia.	Height.	
500 gallons	48 ×	84	£10 10 0	75 gallons	27 ×	42	£ 3 15 0
400 „	43 ×	83	9 9 0	50 „	24 ×	36	2 15 0
300 „	37 ×	84	7 7 0	40 „	21 ×	38	2 5 0
252 „	35 ×	79	6 10 0	30 „	21 ×	30	1 15 0
200 „	33 ×	72	6 0 0	25 „	19 ×	30	1 5 0
150 „	30 ×	66	5 5 0	20 „	19 ×	26	1 2 0
100 „	27 ×	55	4 10 0	10 „	15 ×	21	0 15 0

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
2½ gallons ..... 4s. 6d. | 3½ gallons ..... 5s. 6d.
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WAGON GREASE, in 4 and 8 cwt. casks.
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 3s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.
A brilliant jet black, superior to paint in appearance, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use: one gallon at 1s. 6d. equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s.
For COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.
GLOVER AND CO.,
No. 40 MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.
It is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
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HEAD GEARING OF COLLIERIES, MINES, WOOD AND IRON WORK of all descriptions; also
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Lasting twice as long as the best common paints in exposed situations, being manufactured expressly for external purposes.
ANY PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the opposition with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary paints. (No grinding is requisite.)
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FIVE CWTS. AND UPWARDS, CARRIAGE FREE, TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND PER STEAMER TO MOST PORTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Patterns, prices, also copy of testimonials, will be sent on application to
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LONDON, E.C.
NO AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.
J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 63, DEAN STREET, SOHO SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard)
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THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Wednesday, March 26, 1862. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES,
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

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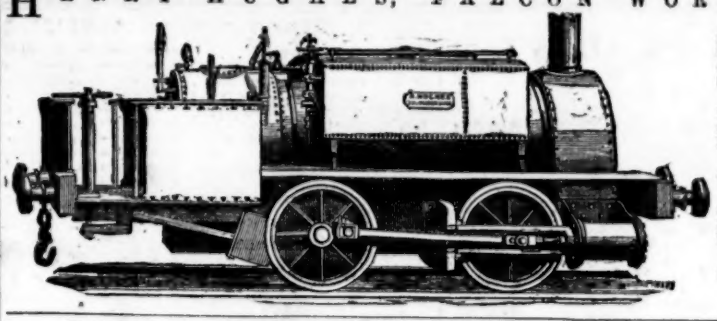
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. MESSRS. LEICESTER and Co. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London W.C.

HENRY HUGHES, FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH



This LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE has been DESIGNED expressly for CONTRACTORS and MINERAL RAILWAYS. It is VERY STRONG in EVERY PART, and, being mounted on small wheels close together, will MOUNT STEEP GRADIENTS and TURN SHARP CURVES.
The BOILERS are of the BEST PLATES, with fire-boxes of Low Moor, are clothed with hair felt, lagged and covered with sheet iron, and PROVED to a PRESSURE of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.
The TYRES are of the BEST YORKSHIRE IRON, and of GREAT THICKNESS. The tank contains 250 gallons.
The FITTINGS consist of BUFFERS, POWERFUL BRAKE, GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, ROSCOE'S OILING APPARATUS, PRESSURE GAUGE, WATER GAUGE, and BLOWER to GET UP STEAM.
The engines are all tried before leaving the works, and an experienced man sent with them free of cost.
Full specification on application.
10 in. cylinders, 15 in. stroke, price £500.

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GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS. CHAINS of ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION of CAST and HAMMERED IRON for MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MIXES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS of SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS for TANGEY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

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For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.
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ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER, engineers, Rochester, Kent.

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BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
is PREPARED to SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms. EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
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IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE and FLEXIBLE TUBING,
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MANUFACTORY,—WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

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WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

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FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING
INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
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Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

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CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER,
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IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.
THE TURBINE.—MACADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,
ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.
This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.
On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.
Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

The Railway System of the World.
TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, C.E.,
In recognition of his unrequited public services in connection with the founding of our magnificent railway system, by the gratuitous assistance he rendered his late father, William James, Esq., of Warwick, land agent, ironmaster, and civil engineer, in surveying, levelling, and planning the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with its branches to Bolton, &c., in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the first established for engine passenger transit; and for his having allowed the late George Stephenson and his partner, Mr. Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the liberty of using his invention of the introduction of Tubes into the boilers of (their) locomotive engines, as shown by an agreement, dated Sept. 1, 1821, which introduction of Tubes, as first suggested by Mr. William Henry James, and since adopted, modified, and perfected by the engineering profession, is well known to every engineer to have caused the entire success of the modern railway system; and, lastly, to compensate him in some slight degree for the loss of his patrimony of £50,000, as settled by will, as well as private property of great value, by the ruin of his father, in 1823, while so engaged, and while so assisting him in laying the foundation of the great railway system of the world, which has already conferred such inestimable benefits upon mankind.
As a guarantee, the following eminent engineers and gentlemen have already attached their names in furtherance of this testimonial, to which it is expected many others will soon be added, viz.:—

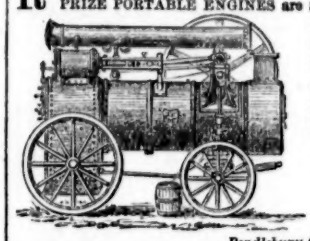
GEORGE RENNIE.	SIR CHARLES FOX.
SIR JOHN MACNEILL.	PETER BARLOW.
THOMAS BRASSEY.	WM. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.
JOSIAH PARKES.	JOSEPH PARKES.
	WM. MARSDEN, M.D.

PERSONAL REFEREES.
Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.
Mr. RICHARD A. BROOMAN, *Mechanics' Magazine* office, 166, Fleet-street.
It is respectfully requested that all contributions may be made to Messrs COUTTS and Co., bankers, London, who have kindly consented to receive such subscriptions; and any sums offered will be carried to the credit of "Subscriptions for W. H. James, C.E.," and will be held at his disposal.
A complete list of subscribers, together with the amount of their donations, will be published as soon as they shall reach an adequate amount.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

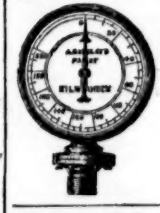
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
PRIZE PORTABLE ENGINES are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for WINDING, PUMPING, SAWING, &c. These engines have, in public competition, won the highest honours. For ECONOMY in WORKING, LARGE ALLOWANCE of POWER in CYLINDER AREA and PROPORTIONATE SIZE of BOILER, STRENGTH of CONSTRUCTION, HIGH FINISH, and GENERAL EFFICIENCY they are unrivalled, having recently been
AWARDED THIRTEEN GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE PRIZE MEDALS,
And numerous other prizes.



Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons write:—
Pendlebury Colliery, near Manchester, June 5, 1861.
GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you tha twe have now in use the portable engine of 8 horse power you supplied us with, and have great pleasure in informing you that it works well, and we are much pleased with the workmanship and finish of it.
We are, yours respectfully, ANDREW KNOWLES AND SONS.
Illustrated, descriptive, and priced catalogues may be had on application to the Sheaf Iron works, Lincoln.

BARCLAY'S PATENT STEAM AND WATER
PRESSURE AND VACUUM GAUGES.
These GAUGES are MADE to INDICATE ANY PRESSURE from ONE to TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS upon the SQUARE INCH.
EACH GAUGE is GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.



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ANDREW BARCLAY,
ENGINEER,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
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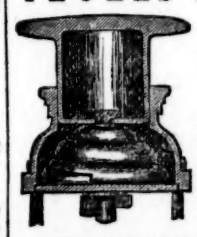

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THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]*	10 0 0..	— ..	..	7 18 6.. 0 10 0	—May, 1862
4900	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8..	— ..	..	13 1 0.. 0 1 6	—July, 1863
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0..	— ..	..	0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—June, 1863
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0..	— ..	..	36 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0..	— ..	..	469 15 0.. 7 0 0	—Aug. 1863
8000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £5]	2 7 6..	5½..	..	0 11 6.. 0 2 6	—Aug. 1863
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7..	45 .. 40 45	..	4 15 0.. 1 5 0	—Aug. 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0..	— ..	..	278 10 0.. 2 0 0	—Feb. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe	— ..	— ..	..	— .. —	—
2300	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen	30 0 0..	35½.. 36 37	..	29 6 0.. 0 12 6	—Aug. 1863
1024	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	12 0 0..	— ..	..	2 7 6.. —	—Sept. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0..	— ..	..	7½ per cent.	—Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	..100 0 0..	— ..	..	1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0..	— ..	..	7 12 0.. 0 4 0	—July, 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	— ..	— ..	..	0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0..	17 .. 18 20	..	9 18 0.. 0 15 0	—July, 1863
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0..	— ..	..	255 10 0.. 4 0 0	—Aug. 1863
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	..300 0 0..	— ..	..	147 0 0.. 5 0 0	—June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0..	575 ..	..	863 0 0.. 9 0 0	—July, 1863
858	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	..128 17 6..	— ..	..	725 10 0.. 8 0 0	—Aug. 1863
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0..	1¾.. 31s. 33s.	..	0 18 0.. 0 1 6	—May, 1863
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6..	— ..	..	0 17 6.. 0 2 6	—Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0..	80 .. 78 80	..	111 0 0.. 2 0 0	—July, 1863
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6..	27 .. 28¼ 28¾	..	7 7 6.. 0 12 6	—July, 1863
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0..	— .. 50	..	87 10 0.. 2 0 0	—Aug. 1863
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0..	— ..	..	335 0 0.. 5 0 0	—June, 1863
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0..	— ..	..	— .. —	0—July, 1862
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6..	— ..	..	0 16 0.. 0 2 0	—Mar. 1862
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0..	30 .. 26 27	..	5 5 0.. 0 15 0	—Aug. 1863
8908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0..	— ..	..	2 7 6.. 0 5 0	—Mar. 1863
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0..	— ..	..	0 3 0.. 0 1 6	—Mar. 1862
1024	Herodsfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0..	30 ..38½ 39½	..	25 0 0.. 1 15 0	—June, 1863
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2..	— ..	..	9 15 0.. 0 15 0	—Feb. 1863
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0..	— ..	..	409 10 0.. 3 0 0	—Aug. 1863
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Camdon	4 10 6..	6 .. 5¾ 6	..	2 9 6.. 0 1 0	—July, 1863
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0..	— ..	..	114 18 0.. 7 0 0	—May, 1863
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0..	19 ..	..	15 17 7.. 0 11 2	—Jan. 1863
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0..	— ..	..	18 18 1.. 0 7 6	—Aug. 1862
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0..	— ..	..	0 2 0.. 0 2 0	—Mar. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0..	— ..	..	3 0 0.. 2 0 0	—June, 1863
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0..	3½..	..	0 7 6.. 0 1 6	—June, 1863
8000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8..	— ..	..	0 10 4.. 0 0 8	—Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6..	— ..	..	36 19 0.. 0 2 6	—Mar. 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0..	— ..	..	72 10 0..10 0 0	—July, 1863
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	— ..	— ..	..	7 9 6.. 0 10 0	—April, 1863
512	Polbreen (tin)	— ..	— ..	..	1 0 0.. 1 0 0	—July, 1863
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7..	43 .. 42 43	..	69 15 0.. 1 5 0	—Aug. 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0..	3 ..	..	0 10 0.. 0 1 6	—June, 1863
16	Rhosesmor (lead)	50 0 0..	— ..	..	..1250 0 0..100 0 0	—Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0..	420 .. 415 425	..	409 0 0.. 5 0 0	—July, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0..	45 .. 41 43	..	74 10 0.. 1 0 0	—May, 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0..	— ..	..	0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—Dec. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 0..	72½..	..	368 5 0.. 1 0 0	—July, 1863
1024	South Woodley	0 5 6..	— ..	..	0 6 0.. 0 6 0	—June, 1862
280	Sperne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9..	— ..	..	9 15 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1862
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0..	— ..	..	487 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Aug. 1863
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0..	21½.. 19 20	..	13 8 6.. 1 0 0	—Aug. 1861
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0..	— ..	..	11 0 0.. 2 0 0	—Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0..	— ..	..	4 12 6.. 1 0 0	—Oct. 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0..	— ..	..	24 2 0.. 0 5 0	—July, 1863
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0..	24 ..22½ 23½	..	101 1 3.. 0 10 0	—Oct. 1862
258	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0..	— ..	..	47 0 0.. 1 0 0	—July, 1863
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0..	— ..	..	0 19 0.. 0 3 0	—May, 1862
1024	West Penstruthal	4 0 0..	— ..	..	2 19 6.. 2 19 6	—May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne*	47 10 0..	— ..	.. 230 235	388 0 0.. 5 0 0	—Aug. 1863
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6..	— ..	..	593 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Aug. 1863
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0..	23 ..	..	2 10 0.. 0 10 0	—July, 1863
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0..	30 .. 29 30	..	5 2 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1863
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8..	3½.. 3 3¼	..	3 4 6.. 0 2 6	—April, 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6..	— .. 28 30	..	76 5 0.. 1 0 0	—May, 1863
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6..	— ..	..	284 5 0.. 4 0 0	—Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0..	13 .. 11 13	..	57 7 6.. 0 10 0	—Mar. 1863
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0..	— ..	..	328 3 0.. 5 0 0	—Aug. 1863
896	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0..	221 .. 219 221	..	156 15 0.. 3 0 0	—Aug. 1863
1040	Wh. Treiawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0..	17 ..	..	47 12 6.. 0 10 0	—Aug. 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3..	11 ..	..	0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Aug. 1863
8000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0..	— ..	..	44 17 6.. 1 0 0	—May, 1863

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0..	100 ..	..	85 0 0.. 2 0 0	—June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9..	26 .. 24 26	..	1 7 0.. 0 7 0	—May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3..	— ..	..	0 10 0.. 0 2 6	—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 18 6..	— ..	..	16 7 6.. 1 10 0	—Mar. 1857
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0..	— ..	..	41 9 3.. 0 2 6	—June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6..	3¾.. 3⅜ 3⅞	..	7 18 6.. 0 5 0	—Dec. 1861
8000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6..	⅞.. ¾ ⅞	..	0 6 0.. 0 2 0	—Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	.....	— ..	..	..1091 0 0.. 5 0 0	—May, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6..	— ..	..	0 3 6.. 0 1 0	—Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0..	— ..	..	56 0 0.. 1 0 0	—Sept. 1858
400	Phœnix (copper and tin)	— ..	— ..	..	— .. —	—
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 19 0..	— ..	..	0 2 0.. 0 2 0	—Oct. 1862
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0..	— ..	..	5 6 0.. 0 2 6	—Jan. 1861
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0..	— ..	..	7 0 0.. 0 10 0	—Sept. 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	13 13 10..	10 ..	..	8 15 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0..	— ..	..	14 10 0.. 3 0 0	—June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0..	50 ..37¼ 42½	..	929 0 0.. 2 0 0	—Mar. 1861
3000	West Chiverton, (lead), Perranzabuloe	— ..	29 .. 30 31	..	— .. —	—
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0..	— ..	..	..2400 10 0.. 5 0 0	—Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	10 18 8..	— ..	..	0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—May, 1862
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0..	— ..	..	13 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Mar. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6..	— ..	..	8 10 0.. 0 10 0	—April, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6..	8¼.. 8¼ 8½	..	0 18 6.. 0 2 0	—July, 1860

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0..	96 ..	..	310 0 0.. 5 0 0	—June, 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	2 2 9.. 0 14 6	—Oct. 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0..	31 .. 29 31	..	98 12 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0..	— ..	..	6 18 0.. 0 10 0	—Nov. 1862
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0..	— ..	..	7½ per cent.	— Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	1 7 6.. 0 2 6	—Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0..	— ..	..	0 8 4.. 0 3 4	—Mar. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0..	— .. 20 22	..	19 15 0.. 0 10 0	—June, 1863
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	0 10 0.. 0 1 0	—June, 1862
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0..	— ..	..	9 6 2.. 0 5 0	—June, 1863
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0..	— ..	..	0 19 9.. 0 1 0	—Feb. 1862
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0..	⅝..	..	0 9 6.. 0 1 6	—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0..	1½.. 1¼ 1⅜	..	0 9 6.. 0 1 0	—July, 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0..	57 .. 55 57	..	58 5 0.. 3 10 0	—June, 1863
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0..	7 .. 6½ 7	..	2 9 0.. 0 7 6	—May, 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	0 2 0.. 0 4 0	—May, 1863
45000	Yndanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0..	2¾ .. 2⅝ 2⅞	..	0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altenand Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0..	— ..	..	4 5 0.. 0 15 0	—Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0..	— ..	..	15 per cent.	—May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0..	— ..	..	1 0 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2]	0 10 0 ..	⅝ .. ⅜ ⅝	..	..
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6 ..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1858
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 15 0 ..	— ..	..	..May, 1863
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10]	4 0 0 ..	4¼ ..	..	..June, 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0 ..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0 ..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	— ..	..	..July, 1862
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	— ..	.. ⅞ 1⅛	..Aug. 1862
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0 ..	¾ ..	..	..Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7 6 ..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1862
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0 ..	— ..	..	..July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0 ..	— ..	..	..June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0 ..	2 .. 2¼ 2½	..	..Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6 ..	— ..	..	..
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	3 10 0 ..	3½ ..	..	..June, 1863
10000	San Roque (copper), Spain	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0 ..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1862
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 15 0 ..	— ..	..	..May, 1863
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1]	0 5 0 ..	1⅜ .. ⅞ 1⅛	..	..
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
20000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio	1 10 0..	— ..	..	..
6000	Aberffrwd (lead), Cardigan	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..
12000	Anna Maria (id., cp., gold) [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
35000	Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L. £1]	0 15 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1863
6000	Bagtor [L. £2]	1 14 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
400	Baldwin, I. of Man [L. £5]	2 15 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1863
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 6 0..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1863
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..
400	Billins [L. £30] [200 £20 pd.]	30 0 0..	— ..	..	..July, 1863
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0..	— ..	..	..Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 7 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 10 6..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1863
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.]	0 12 0..	— ..	..	..No call.
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6..	— ..	..	..
112	Bron-Haulog (id.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0..	— ..	..	..No call.
5120	Brynambor (id.), Cardi. [L. £5]	2 3 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1862
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	8 0 0..	35 .. 34 35	..	..July, 1863
1861	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	7 17 6..	— ..	..	..July, 1863
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	4 1 6..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1863
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1862
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1862
12000	Calstock Consols (cop.), Calst.	1 17 6..	— ..	..	..
915	Calvadnack, Wendron (tin)	23 16 6..	6 .. 6 6½	..	..Aug. 1863
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 0 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 19 4..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
75000	CambrianConsolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	26 19 6..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
4046	Caradon Hill (copper)	2 1 6..	— ..	..	..July, 1862
6000	Caradon United (copper)	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1862
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	5 0 0..	— ..	..	..
10000	Cardigan Consols (lead & cop.)	— ..	— ..	..	..July, 1862
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	5 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 16 0..	— ..	..	..July, 1863
4370	Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan	1 8 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1862
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 5 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]	— ..	— ..	..	..
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (id.), Flint [L. £5]	2 3 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1863
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	33 0 0..	— ..	..	..July, 1863
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 1 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	4 1 8..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	1 14 6..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	31 5 0..	10 .. 9 10	..	..Aug. 1863
3565	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
16000	Coolartra and Bond, Ireland	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1862
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	Cornubia (tin) [7000 £2 paid, 3000 10s. paid]	— ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1862
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	16 10 0..	21 ..	..	..Mar. 1863
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 10 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1861
6000	Crowan Cons. (cop.) [L. £2]	1 10 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1863
2000	Crowlvm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0..	— ..	..	..No call.
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 15 6..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
1800	Cwmbrane (lead) [L. £3]	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..May, 1863
30000	Dale, N. Staf. [L.] [21000 £1 pd., 9000 7s. 6d. pd.]	— ..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1862
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5]	3 5 0..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1862
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	4 10 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1862
20000	Dolfrw-y-nog (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1862
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1862
5000	Dulta (tin) [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	16 0 0..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1863
600	East Abraham (copper)	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1863
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	6 13 7..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1863
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 7 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1863
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 2 6..	— ..	..	..
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 7 0..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1863
5000	E. Bronfloyd (sil.-ld.) Card. [L.]	2 0 0..	— ..	..	..
5000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0..	8½.. 7⅞ 8⅛	..	..Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	1 7 6..	— ..	.. 4½ 5	..May, 1863
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0..	— ..	..	..May, 1862
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 9 0..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1863
1200	East Dyliffe (lead) [L. £5]	3 0 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	4 5 6..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 15 0..	3¾.. 3⅝ 3⅞	..	..Aug. 1863
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	7 3 6..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	1 15 6..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1863
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	18 5 0..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1863
6000	East Martha [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0..	— ..	..	..May, 1863
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 14 4..	3⅞..	..	..June, 1863
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0..	2¾.. 2⅜ 2⅝	..	..Sept. 1862
5510	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 8 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	82 0 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	7 10 0..	— ..	..	..July, 1863
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 2 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1863
2000	E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Sithney	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1863
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..
1936	E. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6..	— ..	..	..
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	8 9 0..	3¼.. 3⅜ 3⅝	..	..Aug. 1863
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 1 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
1026	Garden (tin), Morvah	4 17 9..	— ..	..	..May, 1863
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